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THE 1963 FAR EAST, COMMUNIST CHINA, OCEANIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

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1963 Far East, Communist China, Oceania Agricultural Situation Summary



FAR EAST

The economic advance of the Far East struck a slower pace in 1962. Production increases for both agriculture and industry were less rapid than in the previous year. Japanese industrial output weighs heavily in the total production of the region. The index of industrial activity in that country rose to 302 in mid-1962 compared with 273 a year earlier (1955=100). This was a substantial rate of growth, but well below the pace set up to the middle of 1961. The slowdown reflects the impact of the Government's tight-money policy and the curtailment in the textile industry. The Indian economy also continued to grow, but at a reduced rate. Industrial production was considerably short of targets in the Third Five-Year Plan, and the estimated total agricultural output showed virtually no change from the previous year. Shortages of electric power, coal, transport facilities, and foreign exchange were serious obstacles to increased production.

Export prices of copra, rubber, and tea found new lows in 1962 while those of jute and tin fell from the abnormal highs of the previous year. Rice and sugar prices rose somewhat in 1962. Wholesale prices in Japan trended downward from late 1961 through 1962. In India there was an upward trend in the general price level beginning with the second quarter of 1962. Additional fair price shops were opened, and stepped-up releases of food grains through these shops were made to stem the upward trend in prices. Indonesia and South Korea continued to suffer from inflation. Prices rose moderately in Thailand and the Philippines during the past year.

Gold and foreign exchange holdings at mid-1962 were below the \$5.1 billion level of mid-1961. Much of the decline occurred in Japan, although the situation there improved throughout 1962. The steady increase shown in Malaya's and Thailand's holdings since 1959 continued into 1962. Foreign aid programs continued to provide substantial support to the economies of India, Pakistan, South Vietnam, Taiwan, and South Korea.

Agricultural production in the Far East was up 2 points in 1962, an increase of 1.5 percent over 1961. (See table 1.) The rate of increase has declined progressively during the past several years, and output per capita remained practically unchanged for the past 3 years. (See figure 1.) Weather

Table 1.-- Far East and Oceania: Indices of agricultural production^{1/},
average 1935-39 and annual 1957 through 1962

(1952-54=100)

(1952-54-100)

Region and country	Average 1935-39	Annual					
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>3/</u>
<u>Far East</u>							
Afghanistan	<u>4/</u> 91	93	111	114	114	112	118
Burma	107	94	108	114	111	113	116
Cambodia	88	120	117	128	135	128	156
Ceylon	74	107	113	113	119	124	129
India	83	109	114	119	127	130	130
Indonesia	93	106	112	115	115	117	120
Japan	83	127	132	139	143	151	159
Laos	70	109	113	102	98	98	98
Malaya, Federa- tion of	<u>5/</u> 72	113	116	125	130	134	139
Pakistan	103	108	106	115	118	122	121
Philippines	73	123	130	133	139	144	143
Singapore	<u>5/</u>	131	137	142	149	176	176
South Korea	101	117	124	125	123	138	132
South Vietnam	172	159	187	204	207	194	206
Taiwan	89	121	130	130	128	139	144
Thailand	58	94	112	115	134	142	141
Total	88	111	116	122	127	131	133
<u>Oceania</u> <u>6/</u>							
Australia	78	104	122	122	125	128	133
New Zealand	78	112	117	122	123	125	127
Total	78	106	121	122	125	127	132

^{1/} Agricultural production during stated calendar years, except for rice and some minor crops. The figures for these crops also include the production in the early months of the next year.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Forecast.

^{4/} Prewar estimated for Afghanistan.

^{5/} Singapore included with Federation of Malaya for prewar period.

^{6/} Split year 1957/58 through 1962/63. Prewar average 1934/35-1938/39.

was not a generally limiting factor except in South Korea where crops suffered from early season drought and excessive fall rains. Production of rice and rubber made only slight gains in the region. Wheat, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and tea showed increases of more than 3 percent. Still larger gains were made by livestock products, especially in Japan. Production of pulses was the lowest since 1958. Copra, jute, kenaf, and coffee also showed marked reductions.

Paddy rice production is estimated at 132 million tons, up 2.1 million tons or 1.6 percent from the previous year. Most countries showed increases, but the largest gain, in tons and in percentage, was registered by Indonesia. Pakistan and South Korea suffered declines of about 5 percent each.

Rubber production totaled 1.9 million tons, a gain of less than 1 percent. Malayan rubber was up about 3 percent, but production in Indonesia showed no improvement. These two countries accounted for three-fourths of the rubber output of the region and two-thirds of the world total.

Wheat production totaled 19.9 million tons, a gain of about 5 percent. Most of the increase was accounted for by the continued sharp upturn in the Indian crop. A substantial decline in the Japanese crop was offset by higher production in Pakistan. The sugar crop is estimated to be about 4 percent larger than that of 1961. Nearly all of this gain reflected the increase in the Indian harvest. Production in the Philippines is believed to be down slightly. Cotton output in the Far East is estimated at 1.3 million metric tons or 5,980,000 bales of 480 pounds net. India accounted for 70 percent of the region's production and about the same proportion of the region's increase over 1961. The tobacco crop is estimated at nearly 830,000 metric tons. Japan, which produces one-sixth of the regional total, accounted for more than half of the increase over the previous year. India and Ceylon produce most of the region's tea, and both countries had good harvests in 1962. Production of pulses was down about one-eighth because of unfavorable weather in India where more than 85 percent of the crop is grown.

FAR EAST: Farm Production Increases Slightly in 1962

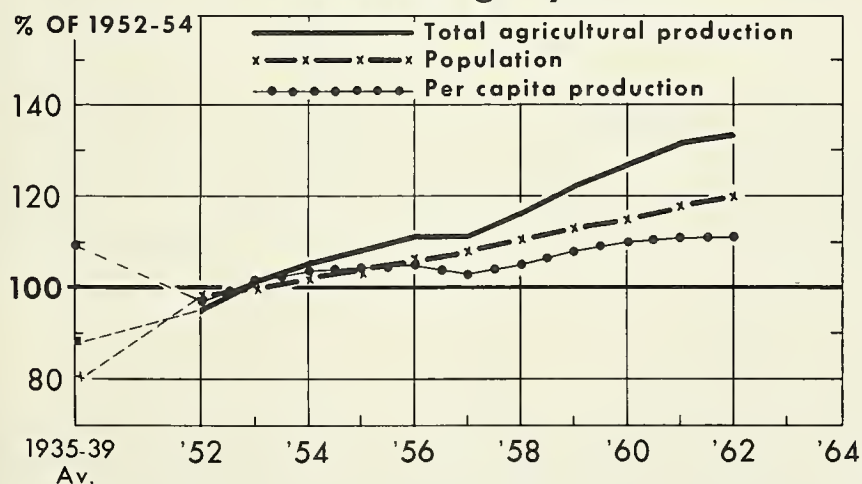


Figure 1

In India the reduction in output of jute, coffee, and especially pulses almost completely offset the gains made in other crops. The net gain for the country was less than one-half percent in 1962; however, it accounted for nearly one-tenth of the net gain for the region. Declines in production were registered for South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Pakistan, although in West Pakistan production made a good advance. Among the remaining countries, Japan

made the most notable increase, and livestock products were the major items of expansion. The improvement in South Vietnam represented a recovery from the low level registered in 1961.

Imports of all commodities into Far East countries totaled about \$16 billion during 1961/62, up 7 percent from the previous year. Total U.S. exports to the region amounted to \$3,502 million. Of this total, agricultural products made up \$1,180 million, about 14 percent below the level set a year earlier, but more than one-fifth above the average for the 5 fiscal years 1956 through 1960 (See table 2.) Most of the decline occurred in exports to Japan, India, and Pakistan. Japan, the largest foreign market for U. S. farm products in most years, took much less cotton in 1961/62 while shipments of grain to India and Pakistan fell off. About half of all U. S. agricultural exports to the Far East moved under Government programs, mainly to India, Pakistan, Indonesia, South Korea, and Taiwan.

Total U. S. imports from the Far East reached \$2,526 million in 1961/62. Agricultural products accounted for about \$700 million or 28 percent of the total. Chief among them were sugar, rubber, coconut products, and tea. The Philippines continued to supply about one-third of all U. S. agricultural imports from the region. India, Indonesia, and the Federation of Malaya together supplied somewhat more than one-third.

COMMUNIST CHINA

In April 1962 the Chinese communists gave official sanction to a policy which put first priority on agricultural development. All sectors of the economy were directed to support agriculture. Labor was transferred from urban centers back to the rural areas, and the industrial sectors still functioning were geared to producing farm supplies. Some progress was claimed in stepping up production of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and farm tools. Also, the commune was reduced to a coordinating agency, the private plot restored, and some expansion of the "free" market permitted.

In the absence of widespread natural disasters in 1962, the acute food shortages may have eased slightly, but not enough to alleviate the crisis that existed for the past 3 years.

In 1961 communist China imported 5,380,000 tons of grain from the Free World. Imports for 1962 probably declined slightly, but remained large, ranging somewhere between 4 and 5 million tons. Importing is to continue in 1963 with substantial shipments arranged for delivery during the first half of the year.

OCEANIA

Prospects for 1962/63 indicate favorable trends in the economic situation of both Australia and New Zealand. Some tendencies toward inflation are noted but should be offset by more favorable terms of trade during this period. Combined population for the two areas as of December 1962 has been estimated at 13.3 million which reflects a steady annual growth of approximately 2 percent. Immigration is expected to be maintained at high levels in 1962/63.

Table 2.-- United States: Summary of agricultural trade with the Far East and Oceania, by country, average 1955/56-1959/60 and annual 1960/61 and 1961/62

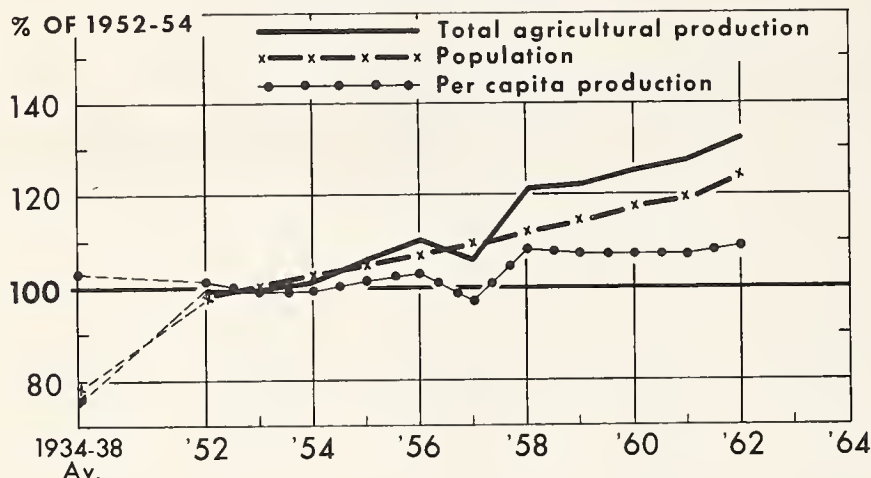
Country	Exports			Imports		
	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -						
Afghanistan	1.3	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.7	0.7
Burma	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.7
Cambodia	<u>1</u> /	3.6	1.4	<u>1</u> /	3.0	3.6
Ceylon	9.0	9.0	7.5	31.4	31.7	31.3
Hong Kong	29.1	50.8	43.7	2.3	2.4	2.3
India	190.5	345.8	234.8	71.9	70.3	89.7
Indonesia	26.4	21.9	32.6	129.8	106.1	85.0
Japan	399.4	552.8	485.9	36.5	42.2	46.1
Laos	<u>1</u> /	0.1	0.1	<u>1</u> /	0	0
Malaya, Federa- tion of	<u>2</u> / 5.2	4.7	7.0	<u>2</u> /115.0	71.0	88.3
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	4.9	9.8	12.7	neg.	0	neg.
Nepal	neg.	neg.	neg.	0	0	0
Pakistan	66.5	106.0	82.6	26.7	21.6	25.1
Philippines	61.4	71.3	71.0	217.6	248.7	243.8
Singapore	<u>2</u> /	7.3	5.6	<u>2</u> /	10.2	12.9
South Korea	87.6	75.1	74.4	1.6	2.3	2.6
South Vietnam	<u>1</u> /24.7	26.3	31.4	<u>1</u> /19.8	3.6	4.3
Taiwan	52.6	66.9	72.6	6.3	10.5	33.8
Thailand	9.3	9.5	14.0	73.8	38.4	33.4
Other	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7
Total	969.6	1,366.6	1,180.3	736.3	666.2	704.3
Australia	33.5	31.6	35.4	71.0	102.2	168.4
New Zealand	7.1	8.5	6.1	86.7	114.7	131.4
Total	40.6	40.1	41.5	157.7	216.9	299.8

1/ Cambodia and Laos included with South Vietnam.

2/ Singapore included with Federation of Malaya.

Some increase in the gross value of farm production is forecast in both areas, due not only to the large volume of agricultural exports but also to higher prices for wool and dairy products and favorable markets for meat. The index of production in 1962/63 likely will rise 5 points from the previous year. (See figure 2.) Australian farmers should benefit from record sugar exports and high level wheat and flour shipments, particularly to Far Eastern markets.

OCEANIA: Farm Output Continues Steady



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Figure 2

Livestock and livestock products will continue to dominate the agricultural sectors of both countries. No firm statistics have been issued for livestock numbers in 1962, but latest information indicates that numbers are continuing upward. (See table 3.) Wool clips likewise will remain at high levels despite some slight decline in Australian output of Merino wool.

Both countries are expected to continue their foreign market promotion efforts through trade negotiations, missions, and capital investment in pro-

cessing plants, particularly dairy, in the Southeast Asian countries. From the U. S. marketing standpoint, tobacco probably will continue to be the major commodity imported in both countries, and substantial amounts of U. S. cotton should continue to move to the Australian market.

Table 3.--Oceania: Principal types of livestock on farms in Australia and New Zealand 1/, 1960 through 1962

Kind of Animals	Australia			New Zealand		
	1960	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>	1960	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>
-----Thousands-----						
Cattle (total)	16,503	17,332	18,067	5,992	6,446	6,470
Beef	11,626	12,431	13,021	3,019	3,334	3,350
Dairy	4,877	4,901	5,046	2,973	3,112	3,120
Sheep	155,174	152,679	157,715	47,133	48,462	48,950
Hogs	1,424	1,615	1,653	660	655	680

1/ As of March 31 for Australia and January 31 for New Zealand.

2/ Estimated.

SITUATION

By Country



FAR EAST

Japan

Economic conditions: The economic growth of Japan continued strong during 1962 even though the boom of the past 3 years was purposely slowed down by the Japanese government. During the 3 fiscal years ending March 31, 1962, the rate of real economic growth averaged better than 12.5 percent, giving Japan the world's fastest growing economy. Government measures taken in stages beginning in late 1961 were intended to slow down the booming rate of economic expansion to 6 or 7 percent, primarily for the purpose of relieving pressures on the Japanese external account.

Japanese foreign exchange reserves reached a postwar peak of over \$2 billion in April 1961 and then declined to less than \$1.5 billion by year's end. To check the decline the Japanese authorities adopted a "tight money" policy and attempted to hold down imports and increase exports.

The measures adopted were slow to become effective in retarding internal investments and purchases as intended but were having noticeable effect by mid-year 1962. By the end of November the foreign exchange reserves had returned to about \$1,800 million, clearly suggesting that Japan had the foreign exchange problem under control, but the problem still required the usual careful handling.

The phenomenal growth in the Japanese economy brought the Japanese people unprecedented prosperity. Automobiles, washing machines, and television sets were becoming common.

This prosperity has been achieved with relatively stable prices because investment expansion has been supported by a high rate of savings and by rising productivity in industry and agriculture. Consumer prices continued to edge up, and there were signs of a growing labor shortage on farms. Rural areas have not shared equally with the urban areas in the growing prosperity. The government was attempting to correct this.

The population of Japan is increasing at less than 1 percent annually which is low for the Far East. Population increase is less of a problem to the country today than in earlier periods because the rate of growth has declined and the rapidly expanding industrial sector is able to absorb the additional labor force.

Agricultural production: Growing conditions in 1962 were normal for Japan. In general the country escaped the devastating typhoons that sometimes hit the islands. Not all crops, however, escaped some serious weather damage; somewhat unfavorable weather at harvest time hurt the wheat and barley crops. An estimated 300,000 tons of the damaged wheat may be diverted into livestock feeding. On the other hand, Japan harvested a near-record rice crop, the mainstay of the country's food supply. Soybean production declined again, continuing a trend of several years duration. The tobacco crop was up 12 percent above the previous year.

Government programs and changing consumer demand continued to induce shifts in the country's land use patterns. Farm resources were being channeled into producing more fruits, vegetables, and livestock products and lesser amounts of such crops as barley. Changes in dietary habits affecting the demand for livestock products and fruits have been so rapid that many Government estimates of the future domestic demand for these items have had to be revised upward. Production of fruit, eggs, milk, and meat increased substantially in 1962 in response to a strong demand. Increased emphasis on livestock production created a growing need for livestock feed. Since Japan's agricultural production can not keep pace with expanding demand for animal feed, imports will have to increase still further.

Agricultural trade: In 1961 Japan's agricultural imports continued to increase, and exceeded \$1.6 billion. United States agricultural exports to that country amounted to \$554 million in 1961, reaching a new high. Principal U. S. farm products sold to Japan in 1961 consisted of raw cotton, soybeans, wheat, hides and skins, corn and tallow.

For the year 1962 Japan's purchases of cotton from all sources are expected to be down sharply reflecting slackness in the cotton textile industry. Rice, soybean meal, pulses, lamb and mutton, edible vegetable oils, and tallow are also likely to show some decline. These reductions are expected to be offset, however, by increased purchases of corn and milo, wheat, soybeans, milk products, sugar, vegetables, fruits and nuts, lard, inedible vegetable oils, leaf tobacco and hides and skins.

Japanese trade figures for the first 6 months of 1962 (January through June) show purchases of raw cotton from the United States at about 600,000 bales or roughly half the level for the first 6 months of 1961. Japan's imports of U. S. soybeans (582,000 metric tons) and raw hides also declined, but not so sharply. Soybean purchases from communist China (120,000 tons) had some adverse effect on U. S. sales. Imports of U. S. corn (769,000 tons) and wheat (429,000 tons) were up sharply from the first half of 1961, offsetting some of the decline in other products. Australia continued to dominate the Japanese wool market supplying more than four-fifths of the 116,700 metric tons imported in the first half of 1962.

Outlook: The trade prospects for 1963 are good. The Japanese economy has responded well to corrective measures applied in 1962, especially as these affect the sensitive balance of payments position. The year ended on a note of relative economic stability. The gross national product probably will show an increase of less than 7 percent, reflecting the effects of corrective measures.

The Japanese Government has reaffirmed its intentions of doubling national income during the 1960's. Plans are to increase at an average rate of 9.3 percent annually. Whether this happens or not will depend in large measure on whether Japan can successfully expand her own export markets for manufactured goods.

South Korea

Economic conditions: In general, South Korea's economy in 1962 made sharp gains over the previous year. The overall index of industrial activity during the third quarter of 1962 was 25 points higher than during the corresponding period of 1961. Construction activity on various projects, such as the industrial complex at Ulsan, was evident. Although the agricultural sector of the economy was not as successful as the other sectors, the nation's progress during the first year under its Five-Year Economic Development Plan was quite heartening.

A major event in 1962 was the currency reform of June 10. The reform was composed of two distinct actions. The first was the conversion of the monetary unit from the hwan to the won at a ratio of 10 hwan to 1 won, thus setting a new exchange rate at 130 won to \$1 U.S. The second was a blocking of a portion of the currency turned in for conversion, as well as a portion of the balance of demand and time deposits existing on June 9. The purposes of this second action, according to the Korean Government, were to raise funds for Five-Year Plan projects, prevent inflation, and flush out the holdings of individuals engaged in various illicit activities. Public reaction was bad and business activity was depressed during the period in which the blocking aspects of the currency reform were in effect. On July 14, the Government released the blocked funds, subject to some minor restrictions.

The National Wholesale Price Index moved steadily upward during the first 9 months of the year. An abrupt rise in nongrain prices in early August--by which time prices had risen over 15 percent within a year--brought sharp public reaction. The Government then extended price controls to a number of new commodities, and thus more than 40 percent of the weight of the index is now price controlled. Despite this attempt to control prices, the upward drift in the overall index has continued, but the nongrain sector has been relatively stable since August.

South Korea's trade balance remained unfavorable during 1962. After an increase in the latter months of 1961 and early 1962, the country's foreign exchange holdings declined rapidly. Most of this was due to the use of foreign exchange for expenditures which previously were financed by U. S. Aid dollars.

Agricultural production: Adverse weather conditions caused the production of most crops to fall short of their 1961 record outputs. The 1962 rice crop is estimated at 3.5 million tons paddy. Down 5 percent from the previous year's harvest, it was subject to drought conditions during the planting period and wet weather during the harvest season. The yields of summer grains, mainly barley and wheat, also were affected by the drought conditions. The output of most other crops also declined. Despite these setbacks, the production level of many crops remained above that of 1960, and the aggregate production for the year is second only to that of 1961. The index of per capita agricultural production (1952-54 = 100) was 106 in 1962, down from 115 in 1961.

Agricultural trade: Large shipments of hogs from communist China into Hong Kong caused a decreased demand for South Korea's livestock products in that market. Thus, during 1962 these products had very little significance in foreign trade. The leading overall export commodity during the first 9 months of the year was rice, with raw silk ranking fifth in overall importance and second as an agricultural product.

During the period 1952-62, the United States extended a total \$4.9 billion in assistance to South Korea of which \$2.9 billion was economic aid. The bulk of this economic aid has been in the form of grants, which have been used mainly to finance commercial imports required to maintain the nation's economy. In recent years the annual amount of economic assistance has been declining. In the U. S. fiscal year 1962, a further reduction was possible because of the growth in exports and receipts from invisibles. Beginning with the fiscal year 1962 program, increasing emphasis has been placed on loans for long-range economic development. The present U. S. development program is focusing on basic projects in the field of fertilizer, power, coal mining, transportation, and communication.

During the 8-year period ending June 30, 1962, the total market value of Title I, P.L. 480 agreements signed by the Governments of South Korea and the United States was \$261.3 million. The major components of this total were wheat and flour (\$96.1 million), cotton (\$80.3 million) feed grains (\$42.7 million), and rice (\$24.2 million). On November 7, 1962, an agreement was signed for the fiscal year 1963 period. The market value of this agreement was \$54.3 million, with wheat and cotton accounting for most of this value.

Taiwan

Economic conditions: In general, economic conditions in Taiwan continued to improve during 1962. This followed the trend which has existed in the past decade. However, in recent years the rate of improvement has been declining. There was a mild increase in the price index (1956=100) between September 1961, and September 1962 (165.8 to 167.3). The relative stability of prices during the year was due to the abundant supply of domestic products and imported goods. Industrial wages were up nearly 7 percent from the previous year.

Preliminary estimates of Taiwan's foreign trade during the period January through September 1962 indicate substantial increases in the value of exports over the comparable 1961 period. At the same time the value of imports declined. Thus, the country's unfavorable trade gap diminished during 1962. Foreign assistance continued to supply a large part of imports during the year.

Foreign exchange holdings reached a record level in February, but declined later in the year.

A special defense surtax took effect on May 1 and the tax system was revised in August. The Government hopes that these measures will improve the export position of the country. The increased revenue collected tended to close the gap between the Government's revenues and expenditures.

Agricultural production: Weather conditions, on the whole, were normal during 1962. However, some crops suffered damages from extreme cold weather early in the year, while minor drought conditions affected others. The typhoons during the late summer and early fall months caused very little damage and in some cases were beneficial. Taiwan's rice production for 1962 is estimated to reach an all time record level. This is due primarily to a further increase in the yield factor, which is in line with the trend of the past decade.

The recent decline in the production of wheat continued, as more land was diverted to other crops. Poor weather conditions caused a reduction in the spring sweetpotato crop output, and thus reduced the annual total. Although the 1962 sugarcane crop was better than the previous crop, it is short of the goal set. Strong domestic demand spurred the production of soybeans and peanuts to record levels, while reduced need caused jute production to continue its downward trend of recent years. Substantial production increases were registered by bananas, pineapple, and meat.

Agricultural trade: During the first 8 months of 1962 the export of raw and processed agricultural commodities accounted for 59 percent of the total value of exports, compared with 66 percent in the same period in 1961. Thus, the trend away from reliance on agricultural commodities, especially in raw form, continued in 1962. Sugar, although the leading export item, earned approximately 20 percent less than in the preceding year. The export values of rice, canned pineapple, and mushrooms showed increases, while those of bananas and tea fell. The decline in banana export value resulted from a cholera epidemic in the banana producing area, which caused Japan to suspend imports from Taiwan temporarily. Imports of raw cotton, wheat, and flour showed significant gains over the corresponding period in 1961, while rice imports fell greatly.

Taiwan could export approximately 100,000 metric tons of rice in 1963. Some of these shipments will be offset by imports, but the country will maintain its position as a net exporter.

Hong Kong

Economic conditions: Hong Kong's meteoric economic growth rate of the past several years has made the Crown Colony one of the most notable postwar examples of what can be achieved under a free enterprise system, a balanced budget, and a sound monetary policy.

As 1962 began there were notes of uncertainty suggesting the possibility that the extended business boom might be leveling off. The basis of this fear was that cotton textiles, manufactured in Hong Kong and sold in such major countries as the United States in increasing quantities, were being brought under quota restrictions to provide necessary protection to U. S. and other

domestic textile interests. The fears of a severe economic decline have proved unfounded. Business has continued to prosper; full employment has generally prevailed; construction activity has continued to increase; and foreign tourists have visited Hong Kong in record numbers. The rate of increase in foreign trade on which Hong Kong depends heavily slowed somewhat from the rapid pace of 1961, but remained strong and adjusted well to changing world conditions.

There were serious problems, however, not only in foreign trade, but also at home. Population, swollen by a high rate of natural increase and a flood of refugees, reached an estimated 3,226,400 at the end of 1961. This was six times the prewar figure. The population increase, estimated at 4 percent, put mounting pressure on the economy for new jobs, food, and housing. Land was scarce even for building sites, while water supplies were limited and expensive to develop.

Agricultural production: With only 37,000 acres of cultivable land Hong Kong must import the bulk of its food. Rice, vegetables, poultry, and pigs are the major farm enterprises.

Farmers in the New Territories were plagued with several disasters during 1962. An unusually dry spring and early summer damaged crops. Typhoon Wanda hit Hong Kong September 1 and devastated large areas of cropland, killed large numbers of poultry and hogs, and destroyed fruit trees and vegetable crops. With communist China in desperate need of foreign exchange, exports of poultry and hogs were dumped into Hong Kong in 1962 at low prices. Hong Kong farmers, using mostly high priced imported feed, found themselves in trouble meeting price competition.

Agricultural trade: Hong Kong is the third largest cash market for U. S. farm products in the Far East; it is exceeded only by Japan and the Philippines. Sales of U. S. agricultural products to the Crown Colony amounted to \$47.2 million in 1961. Cotton shipments accounted for more than half of the total. Other principal products include poultry, tobacco, fruits, and soybean oil. Communist China is the primary supplier of farm products to the Hong Kong market, but the United States manages to hold on to a sizeable share of the market for products the Chinese are not able to supply.

Outlook: The strength of demand and size of the Hong Kong market depends on Hong Kong's ability to continue importing raw materials, converting them into finished materials, and marketing them profitably in world markets. The Colony's main assets for doing this are its skilled, experienced, and industrious people backed up with ample capital and a free enterprise economy. On the basis of past performances, it is expected that the Colony will find new markets, diversify its industry, and continue to grow as a market. Price competition for U. S. farm products will continue to be keen, and vigorous market promotion is needed.

Philippines

Economic conditions: Compared to other underdeveloped countries the Philippines have made impressive economic progress. For the period 1950-55 the annual growth rate averaged about 7 percent, but has slackened and averaged little more than 4 percent from 1955 through 1962. During this latter period

agriculture, too, has increased at about 4 percent annually. The rate of population increase is estimated at 3.2 percent. The country is striving to accelerate the rate of growth to improve per capita income.

A new administration, headed by the former Vice-President Diosdado Macapagal of the Liberal Party, took office January 1, 1962. The new Government concentrated on bringing about economic progress, improving the business climate, and improving fiscal policies. Foreign exchange and import regulations and restrictions were removed extensively. The free exchange market, in the main, was allowed to determine the value of the peso. Several measures were adopted to make the transition toward fewer controls more orderly. These included "tight money" and higher tariffs on selected items. During the year a strong drive also was launched against graft and corruption.

Thus, the year past, has been a period of reorganization, tidying-up, and planning. There has been evidence of uncertainty, a "wait and see attitude" on the part of business. This, plus the "tight money" policies, has possibly discouraged investment and business expansion. It remains to be seen whether this uncertainty will give way to confidence and action in investment and economic growth in 1963. The improved foreign exchange position of the country and the fact that the Philippines are attracting foreign capital, both private and Government, are encouraging signs.

Agricultural production: Preliminary estimates indicate that production of coconuts and abaca showed an increase in 1962. Sugar production is believed to be down slightly, but final estimates for sugar may also show an increase.

Production of food crops in 1962 failed to keep pace with population growth. The extent of the shortfall in production will become clearer after the final assessment of flood damage to rice, corn, pulses, and other crops. If damage was as heavy as first appeared likely in the fall of 1962, imports of rice may become necessary in 1963. Production of fruits and vegetables increased in 1962. However, because of insufficient transport, storage, and other market facilities, the traditional situation persisted of having a surplus immediately following the harvests and short supply just before the new harvest.

There has been no significant gain in livestock production. A smaller meat supply may be in prospect in 1963 unless more slaughter animals are imported. Dairy products are likely to continue in short supply and imports to be large.

Agricultural trade: In 1961 agricultural imports went up from the 1960 level, but a slight decline occurred in exports. Wheat and wheat flour, rice, dairy products, and raw cotton were the major imports. Farm exports consisted primarily of coconut products, sugar, and abaca. The United States took over 70 percent of the total agricultural exports, including all of the centrifugal sugar the Philippines could export. Of Philippine imports the United States supplied only 45 percent. United States agricultural imports from the Philippines amounted to \$240 million in 1961, far above the level from any other country in the region. As a cash market for U. S. farm products, the Philippines ranks second only to Japan in the area although there are other countries having larger totals because of shipments under Government programs.

In general there is a continuing trend in the Philippines imports away from processed goods and toward raw materials. Also, trade is becoming more diversified in terms of both composition and direction.

Outlook: The Philippines has a large potential for agricultural expansion. Manpower is abundant, and additional land can be brought into cultivation. More important, however, yields per acre can be greatly increased. To increase yield will require many changes involving improvements in credit service, marketing, irrigation, use of fertilizers, and land tenure systems. During the past year the administration announced a new economic development plan for 1963-67. The plan envisages a growth rate of 6 percent annually over the five-year period. Strong emphasis is to be put on agricultural development. It is reasonable to expect gradual, steady progress rather than rapid growth in the agricultural economy.

Indonesia

Economic conditions: Indonesia was beset by many problems during the first half of 1962. Although the settlement of the West Irian dispute alleviated some of these problems, it did not solve them. Thus, by the end of the year the nation's economic position had shown very little change from 1961.

The general price level climbed steadily during most of 1962. The cost of living index published by the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (1953=100) rose from 679 at the beginning of the year to 1137 by the end of the third quarter. However, during the latter part of the year prices generally stabilized at this high level. At the same time, the Government continued its policy of deficit spending. Also, the supply of consumer goods on the market dwindled. With these elements in existence the possibility of further inflation is quite strong. It is believed that Indonesia's foreign exchange holdings have improved somewhat as a result of the continued drastic curtailment of imports. However, there is no published information to indicate the extent of improvement.

The Government, although not lessening its commitment to a socialized economy, has given indications that it recognizes the need for some private enterprise. One of the more significant moves during 1962 was the establishment of the Private Development Bank, which is owned by private firms and individuals. It will be a source of credit for the private sector of the economy. Several foreign firms, which operate rubber plantations in Indonesia, reached agreement with the Government to continue operations under the 1960 Agrarian Law.

Agricultural production: Agricultural production in 1962 showed a moderate improvement over 1961 with an increase of nearly 3 percent. Weather conditions during the year were normal, which was an improvement over the extended dry period during 1961. At the same time the population continued to increase at a rate approximately 2.3 percent annually. Thus, most of the increased production was absorbed by the population increase, and the per capita production level showed only a minor gain.

The production of rice, the nation's staple food, increased by 10 percent, primarily through an expansion in the harvested area. This followed a sharp

drop in area during 1961 brought about by a widespread drought. The output of other food crops was mixed; corn showed no change, while sweetpotatoes increased slightly and cassava declined. The production trends for commercial crops also were mixed. Rubber output remained near the 1961 level, but copra output declined about one-fifth. The production of centrifugal sugar increased, and reversed the 2-year downward trend. Both tea and tobacco also increased, but the harvest of spices was down.

Agricultural trade: The total quantity of rubber exported remained on a level approximately equal to 1961, despite the reduction in the amount of estate rubber furnished for export. The slack was taken up by smallholder rubber, a continuation of a recent trend. Copra exports during 1962 declined significantly from their 1961 level. The export of many other agricultural commodities also declined. Thus, both on the basis of quantity and value, agricultural exports in 1962 fell short of their 1961 levels. The value of imports, both agricultural and total, was below that of 1961 due to strict controls by the Government. This caused shortages in various fields; among the most important were consumer goods, industrial raw materials, and spare parts. Rice import requirements probably will remain at about 1 million tons for 1963.

During March a new set of regulations to stimulate exports was promulgated. Under these regulations an exporter of any commodity, except petroleum, is allowed to utilize part of the foreign exchange he earns to import a wide range of goods. Against 15 percent of the f.o.b. value of each export contract a "Surate Isin Valuta Asing" (SIVA) is issued by the Government. The exporter may use the SIVA or transfer it to a licensed importer. The SIVA's have a currency of 6 months. During 1962, the system was not overly successful.

In February 1962, a 3-year P. L. 480 agreement was signed between the United States and Indonesia. It provided for shipments of U. S. rice, wheat, cotton, and tobacco with a total value, including certain ocean transport costs, of \$92.7 million. Subsequently, amendments have been signed which bring the total value of the agreement to \$127.2 million. The amendments, all dealing with rice, call for a total addition of approximately 200,000 metric tons to the original 190,000 metric tons.

With the settlement of the militant aspects of the West Irian issue the Government has focused its attention on a food and clothing program for the people. However, if Indonesia is to overcome the many obstacles which it faces, sound planning must be a keystone to all further action.

South Vietnam

Insecurity in the country-side and the shift of material and human resources to military uses were the major causes of the decline in normal production and export activity during 1961. These conditions have tended to create inflation and distortion of the economy. During the year inflation was not too serious. Gold and foreign exchange reserves continued to fall in 1962.

With some improvement in security in 1962, total agricultural production is estimated to be about 6 percent above 1961, or about the same level as the 1959 and 1960 crops. Rice and hog production increased substantially over 1961

while all other crops continued to increase slightly. Per capita agricultural production was above 1961 but well below 1959 and 1960.

During the past 5 years Vietnamese foreign trade has run a deficit of roughly \$150 million annually. The value of total exports further declined in 1962 as world rubber prices fell and exports of rice and hogs nearly ceased. Exports of both rice and hogs are expected to resume in early 1963, although the volume will not be large.

The United States provided \$31 million in agricultural products under P. L. 480 programs in fiscal year 1961/62. This large scale assistance is continuing in the current fiscal year. Dairy products, wheat, and cotton are the chief items in this trade.

Cambodia

The internal price of rice fluctuated sharply during 1962, resulting in a general consumer price increase of 5 to 6 percent, despite the temporary restrictions placed on rice exports. The sluggish flow of rice to market also contributed to a significant increase in Cambodia's chronic trade deficit and a decline in its foreign exchange reserves to the lowest point in the past several years. The population of Cambodia totals 5.7 million with a growth rate of 2.2 percent annually.

With favorable weather prevailing, rice production for 1962 turned out a record harvest following a very low crop caused by floods the previous season. Total agricultural production for 1962 was 15 percent greater than the favorable year of 1960. Production of cotton has increased suddenly to support the ginning and weaving industry that has been established in Cambodia.

A trade deficit of \$17.2 million for the first 6 months of 1962 was almost double that of the corresponding months of 1961. The increase was mainly the result of smaller rice exports from the reduced crop harvested late in 1961.

Cotton was exported in 1962 for the first time from Cambodia. About 2,000 metric tons of cottonseed and 1,500 metric tons of lint were reported sold to Hong Kong and communist China. The United States continued as the chief buyer of rubber. Corn production was promoted for export to Japan. Prospects for rice exports from Cambodia in 1963 are favorable, and the total may reach a high level of 400,000 metric tons.

To close the trade deficit of \$12-\$15 million annually, the Royal Khmer Government in 1962 called for a 3 percent annual increase in rice production plus substantial increases in corn, soybeans, and peanuts. Domestic expenditures are to be concentrated on projects designed to earn or save foreign exchange. Foreign investments would be sought to help on economic development.

Federation of Malaya

Economic conditions: The Federation of Malaya's economy continued to progress in 1962. A focal point of attention during the year was the proposed Federation of Malaysia. The country also finished its second year under the current Five-Year Plan, and continued its affiliations with the Philippines and

Thailand in the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA). ASA has taken some steps toward economic and cultural cooperation.

Much of the country's energies have been focused on the Malaysia plan. The Federation of Malaysia, which would encompass the present Federation of Malaya, the States of Singapore and Brunei, and the Crown Colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak, is scheduled to come into existence before August 31, 1963. The new Federation will have a population of approximately 42 percent more than the present Federation, and the area will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the present area.

The country has made steady progress under its Second Five-Year Development Plan. The rate of foreign investments during 1962 was high. There were continued efforts to diversify the economy, so as to reduce reliance upon rubber and tin for export earnings. The development of agriculture received a high priority under the Plan. A rubber replanting program is in progress to increase the yield per tree and per acre and cut production costs of the commodity. It is envisioned that by 1973 the entire rubber area will be replanted to improved high-yielding varieties. At the same time, extensive work is being carried on to develop other profitable crops. Oil palm is believed to be a likely prospect. Considerable effort is being devoted to the development of irrigation and drainage systems, which will help to increase the production of rice and other food crops.

In addition to agricultural diversification, the Federation is also broadening its economic base through the promotion of new industries. Foreign investment is playing a key role in this development. Eighty-nine industries, established in 1962, were granted "pioneer status", which exempts them from taxation and from some duties on imported raw materials for a number of years. Following the success of Petaling Jaya, a new industrial town near Kuala Lumpur, other industrial areas are being established. The country's rubber products, steel, and chemical industries have been expanded significantly, while such new products as batteries, matches, and paints are now being manufactured. Tin mines continued to produce at a high rate during 1962, and preliminary information indicates that tin shipments were the highest since 1950.

Prices of most commodities on the domestic market held steady, and there was little change in the cost of living index during the year. The Federation's favorable trade balance declined in the past 2 years as imports continued to mount, while the value of exports failed to increase at a corresponding rate. Depressed world prices for rubber, the Federation's leading export commodity, contributed significantly to this situation. The country's gold and foreign exchange holdings rose somewhat during 1962.

Agricultural production: The Federation's volume of agricultural output expanded markedly in 1962, and many crops reached record production levels. Weather conditions, in general, were normal throughout the country. The estimated large increase in rice production was due to both an expansion of the planted area and an increase in the yield. The significant drop in the 1961 rice crop outturn was caused by unfavorable weather conditions during the harvest period. Most other food crops also registered production increases. The output of rubber, the nation's leading commodity, reached an all time high during 1962, and thus the long-term trend of expanding production continued.

Plantings made during the early and mid-1950's to high-yielding varieties are now coming into production. This has caused most of the current production increase. Further expansion of the planted and harvested area of oil palms resulted in a record output of both palm kernel and palm oil. The copra industry suffered its second consecutive year of decreased production. A pilot rehabilitation program for the industry has been announced by the Government. Pineapple production during 1962 reached an all time high.

Agricultural trade: Preliminary data indicate that, on a quantity basis, the Federation's 1962 rubber export will exceed the previous year's exports. However, since world rubber prices have reached their lowest point since 1958, the export value will only approximate the 1961 level. The value of copra and coconut oil exports declined during 1962, but a significant increase in value was registered by palm oil and palm kernel exports. Also, pineapple shipments, both fresh and canned, showed a marked rise in value. The country's imports of agricultural products continued to increase. Rice imports in 1962 approximated their 1961 level, while the volume of other agricultural products generally increased to meet the expanding domestic demand.

Outlook: Rubber will remain the Federation's leading export commodity during the foreseeable future, but its importance will diminish. Higher domestic production will provide greater quantities for export, but its value may not keep pace. Rice imports in 1963 will probably total about 350,000 metric tons, or about the same level as in the past several years.

Thailand

Economic conditions: Within the last few years Thailand enjoyed a sound financial condition. Government policies aim at further strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since export demand for rice in 1963 is expected to remain strong, Thailand hopes to increase its rice production through water control projects and improved farming methods. Successful efforts are being made to develop export crops other than rice, to build modern light industry, and to attract foreign investors.

Agricultural development in the Northeast area is being emphasized, and the United States is providing assistance for this effort. Denmark is completing a dairy farm and Germany plans assistance in land surveys, irrigation, and power. Thailand has no assistance from the Soviet Bloc. Wholesale prices rose during 1962. Gold and foreign exchange holdings reached a level of \$492 million at the end of April, thus continuing the strong upward trend in evidence since 1959.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in 1962 remained at about the same level as the previous year. Most commodities changed only slightly. Corn continued to increase, but kenaf was reduced sharply from the previous harvest because of lower prices received by the producer.

With population increasing 3 percent annually, and agricultural production holding steady, the production of food and fiber per capita is decreasing. Rice, for example, increased 0.8 percent per year over the past 15 years, and the goal set by Government officials for 1966 requires an increase of only 1.3

percent annually. The 1962 rice crop increased almost 2 percent over the previous year, thus exceeding the goal.

Agricultural trade: Thai exports of milled rice for calendar year 1962 reached 1.3 million metric tons. This was about the same as 1960, but 300,000 less than 1961. The total value derived from rice exports in 1962 was about equal to 1961 because of generally higher prices received throughout the year. Continuation of the 1962 volume is expected for 1963. Asia is the principal rice market taking about four-fifths of the total rice exports of Thailand. Corn usually ranks third as an agricultural foreign exchange earner. Exports amounted to about 600,000 tons in 1962, more than half going to Japan. About the same amount will be available for export in 1963.

Thai imports increased by a third during the past 5 years rising to a record of around \$500 million in 1962. Japan was the leading supplier of consumer goods while the United States and Europe were the principal sources of capital equipment and industrial chemicals.

U. S. imports from Thailand fluctuated widely over the past decade due largely to shifts in rubber purchases. Other U. S. imports include shellac, tapioca, and tin. U. S. exports to Thailand have been steady at about \$60 million annually over the past 5 years. Agricultural items totaled \$14 million in 1961, consisting mainly of tobacco and cotton.

Outlook: Exports of U. S. cotton and tobacco to Thailand look promising over the next few years. A market for U. S. exports of other commodities such as wheat, milk, and their products also exists but so far faces keen competition from other countries.

Agricultural development, though slow, is progressing steadily. Irrigation is forging ahead, and farmers are responding to market prices as evidenced by production and exports of kenaf, corn, peanuts, castor beans, and cassava.

Thailand has an abundance of land still available for production. The Government is engaged in land development and resettlement programs. There were 39 settlement areas in 1962 most of them started since 1955. The total area involves over 1 million acres with about 20 percent distributed to 31,079 families. In 1960, twenty-one of these settlements produced about 13 percent of the country's corn and 11 percent of the peanuts. As new roads open hitherto inaccessible areas, new crop production appears, especially corn, castor beans, peanuts, and soybeans.

Burma

Economic conditions: Agricultural development and expansion was given top priority by the Revolutionary Government which came into power March 2, 1962. Officials recognized the significance of agricultural exports which annually contribute about 92 percent of Burma's foreign exchange earnings. Larger earnings are necessary to accelerate further economic development.

The original enthusiasm for the communist China noninterest bearing loan (U.S. \$48 million) dwindled to what resembled a face saving program. Sites for a textile mill, sugar mills, and a paper mill were still being surveyed. Burma

appears to be convinced that China cannot supply the wide variety of modern machinery and equipment promised when the loan was made in 1961.

A financial and technical aid agreement has been signed with the Soviet Union to construct a dam and build a fertilizer plant. Burma contracted with Czechoslovakia for the purchase of water pumps for irrigation and 1,000 agricultural tractors, some which have already been delivered.

In November 1962, Burma signed its third P. L. 480 agreement. Some of the funds will be used to continue land resettlement and reclamation works. Negotiations with West Germany are in progress for loans to expand the Burma Economic Development Corporation. The BEDC is a quasi-government corporation engaged in industrial and marketing activities. It is staffed almost entirely by Army and ex-Army personnel and is taking over the functions of many private enterprises and increasing its activity in agriculture. The Revolutionary Council prefers external aid from sources such as the United Nations rather than Western or Communist Bloc countries.

Agricultural production: With favorable weather, total agricultural production was up 3.5 percent above the average of the previous 3 years. Production of rubber and tobacco declined in 1962, but all other commodities either held steady or gained slightly over the previous crop. Rubber output continued to decline because of old low-yielding trees. Overall expansion of agriculture was emphasized, but rice production was still receiving most of the immediate attention. Production of paddy rice is estimated at 7.8 million tons in 1962, up 2.6 percent from the previous year.

Agricultural trade: In 1961, Burma's exports were valued at \$143 million and imports at \$218 million. Both exports and imports were considerably lower than in 1960. The principle suppliers of Burmese imports were Japan, India, United Kingdom, and communist China.

Burma's trade with the United States is small. U. S. exports of all commodities to Burma amounted to less than \$7 million in 1961, and agricultural items, mainly tobacco and dairy products, totaled less than \$1 million. U. S. imports from Burma, chiefly teak and rubber, are generally less than \$2 million annually.

An increasing volume of Burmese imports as well as exports was handled by Government sponsored agencies. Rice continued to furnish approximately 75 percent of Burma's foreign exchange. Burma had an exportable surplus of about 1.8 million tons of milled rice in 1962, although all may not have been shipped in 1962.

Outlook: With the favorable 1962 crop and some carryover from the previous crop, Burma's exports for 1963 could reach 2 million tons. In order to promote exports of rice and other agricultural products, the Government-operated State Agricultural Marketing Board will open permanent sales offices in selected foreign countries.

The government hopes to increase production of rice by 1965 sufficiently to provide an exportable surplus of 3 million tons. This will require a far more rapid rate of increase than was obtained during the past decade. Production targets for other major crops also seem to be high.

Ceylon

Economic conditions: Although the trade balance was favorable in 1962, unfavorable capital movements continued to be a major problem. Imports continued to decline primarily as a result of increased import duties imposed on a variety of consumer goods, in an effort to conserve foreign exchange. The volume of exports during the first half of 1962 continued high and above the same period of the previous year. The value was no greater, however, mainly because of the lower prices for tea, rubber, and coconut products, the three major export commodities of Ceylon. The balance of trade became favorable during 1961 in the amount of \$6.3 million and continued favorable during the first half of 1962.

The cost of living remained stable over the past few years. The consumer price index for Colombo was 107 for November 1962 compared with 106 a year earlier (1952=100). This figure was the highest since the index was initiated.

The United States provided economic assistance to Ceylon amounting to nearly \$80 million from fiscal year 1945 through 1962. More than half of this consisted of farm products shipped under programs. Several other Free World countries have extended aid within the framework of the Colombo Plan. Other foreign assistance has come from the Communist Bloc.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in 1962 showed a 3.5 percent increase from the 1961 level. Tea and copra account for most of this rise in production. The 1962 rice crop was 2.5 percent larger than the previous year, accounting for a small part of the overall increase. This improvement was attributed mostly to high-yielding seed, increased use of fertilizer, and more modern cultivation methods, and partly to increased acreage under cultivation.

Tea, the main export commodity, showed a 4.4 percent increase over the previous year's production. The subsidized rehabilitation of small estates was progressing better than planned; this, however, was not true for partially subsidized large estates. The pace is expected to improve when more high-yielding plants become available and the promised boost in subsidy becomes a reality.

Rubber showed a decline of 3 percent from the previous year's production. This was due in part to the prolonged rains which curtailed tapping, and in part to the fact that a large portion of rubber trees were past their economic life. Under the 1953 Rubber Replanting Subsidy Scheme an average of 22,000 acres are being replanted each year. Production of copra was up 8 percent over the previous year.

Agricultural trade: Agricultural imports for 1961 totaled \$115 million, of which rice and wheat accounted for half. Ceylon's agricultural exports for 1961 were \$335 million, of which tea alone accounted for 70 percent. Rubber and coconut products accounted for over 25 percent of Ceylon's total exports. Ceylon's foreign exchange depends largely on the market for these commodities.

Ceylon produces only about 50 percent of its food supply, depending heavily on imports, particularly rice, from abroad. Burma has been the main supplier of rice, in the amount of 225,000 tons annually. In addition Ceylon,

under the rubber-rice agreement with communist China, receives 200,000 tons of rice each year. A part of this latter amount originates from Burma as a part of the China-Burma barter deal. Smaller quantities of rice are imported from Thailand, South Vietnam, and the United States.

Outlook: There has been noticeable progress in agricultural production in Ceylon. The agricultural production index shows a 29 percent increase since the 1952-54 base. The per capita agricultural production, however, shows for the same period only 2 percent gain. This reflects a 2.6 percent per year compound rate of population growth, which is the highest in South Asia. ^{1/} The burden of meeting increased food consumption demands falls on either raising the food production on the island or on increasing the output of export commodities to be exchanged for food imports. Increased domestic production will require an increasing rate of investment, a change in agricultural techniques and practices, and more intensive use of resources available.

India

Economic conditions: The national income for 1961/62 (ending March 31, 1962) increased 2.2 percent over 1960/61. This was but one-fourth the increase from 1959/60 to 1960/61. A slow rate of growth in agriculture was an important factor in this development. The agricultural sector of the economy still accounts for the bulk of national income, although its relative share has declined under the Five-Year Plans. Agriculture accounted for 51.3 percent of national income in 1950/51 compared with 48.3 percent (preliminary) in 1960/61.

Industrial production increased an estimated 4.6 percent in 1961/62 over the 1960/61 level. This was sharply below the increase of 11.1 percent for the previous year as well as the annual rate of 14 percent envisioned in the Third Five-Year Plan. The principal obstacles to higher industrial output in 1962 were transportation and power shortages.

Prices were held in check throughout 1961 and during the first quarter of 1962. They moved upward in the second and third quarters of 1962, but declined slightly in the last quarter.

Indian gold and foreign exchange reserves continued to decline in calendar 1962. Holdings stood at \$516 million at the end of September, down 16 percent from a year earlier. Indian reserves were not adequate to meet the net deficit on current account in 1961/62 and required a net drawing of \$122.6 million from the International Monetary Fund.

India continued to have a deficit balance of trade in 1962. Imports fell to \$2,225 million in 1961, and the trade deficit was \$839 million or \$123 million less than in 1960. Imports during the first 9 months of 1962 were at an even lower rate while exports remained steady. Both import restrictions and export promotion policies played a part in this development.

The 1961 Indian census revealed a population of 438 million, or 7 million more persons than previously estimated. The annual compound rate of population growth for the 1953-62 period is 2.1 percent. The Government of India

^{1/} South Asia as here defined includes Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

projects an even higher rate of growth during the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plan periods. The estimated population increase over the next 15 years is put at 187 million persons, about the same as the United States population in 1962.

Agricultural production: No change is estimated in the index of total agricultural production for calendar 1962. Per capita agricultural production declined by nearly 3 percent for 1962 because of population increase.

There has been a consistent improvement in the production of food crops in India the past 6 years, 1957 through 1962, but the rate of increase has been declining in the last 3-year period. The index of food production estimated for calendar 1962 is up less than 1 percent over the previous year, an increase of less than half the rate of population growth. Therefore, the per capita index of food production declined 2 percent in 1962.

The production of food grains for calendar 1962, including rice (milled), wheat, millets, and pulses, is estimated at 80.3 million tons. This is an imperceptible increase over the previous record set in 1961. A decline of one-eighth in pulse production, resulting from unfavorable weather, was offset by increases in the other food grains. Rice and millets showed only slight increases, but wheat and barley made marked gains.

The 1962 food grain production estimate is disappointing to India in view of the high annual rate of population growth. A much higher rate of production increase would be required if the Third Plan target of 101.6 million metric tons were to be achieved by 1965/66. The annual compound rate of increase in food grain output for the period 1953-62 is 2.6 percent. At that rate of increase the production in 1966 would be 88.9 million tons, 12 percent below target production.

Indian jute and cotton output over the past 3 years has been erratic compared with the previous 3-year period. The jute manufacturing industry faced a surplus supply condition in 1962 compared with a deficit in 1961. The cotton textile industry during most of 1962 encountered a shortage of raw cotton as a result of decreased output in 1961 followed by an average crop in 1962.

Cotton production for calendar 1962 is estimated at 4.2 million bales (480 pounds net), up only 3.6 percent from the low level of 1961. The decline of cotton production for 1961 was attributed to unfavorable weather at planting time.

Jute production for 1962 is estimated at 5.5 million bales (400 pounds each), down 12.2 percent from the record 6.3 million bales produced in 1961 that exceeded the Third Plan target set for 1965. Production was up in 1961 as a result of increased acreage planted and higher yields per acre. Additional acreage was planted in response to higher prices, while the rise in per-acre yields resulted from favorable weather during the growing season. A decline in production in 1962 is indicated because jute prices had declined and unfavorable weather prevailed in some producing areas at planting time.

Total oilseed production for 1962 is estimated at the same level as 1961 with 8.3 million metric tons of output. Copra production is estimated down by 4.4 percent because of adverse weather in the principal coconut producing State

of Kerala. Cottonseed output is estimated up 3.6 percent parallel with the increase in cotton output. The production of peanuts and of rape and mustard seed declined by 1.2 and 4.4 percent, respectively, in 1962. This was only partially offset by increases in castor, sesame, and flaxseed production.

Major oilseed production for crop year 1960/61, the final year of the Second Five-Year Plan, fell short of the Plan goal by 1.1 million metric tons. The Third Plan calls for 10.0 million tons of major oilseed output which may be difficult to achieve for 1965/66.

Sugarcane production for 1962 is estimated at 103 million metric tons. This is up 5.6 percent from 1961 and exceeds the Third Plan sugarcane goal for 1965/66 by 1 million metric tons. The increase for 1962 is attributed to the discontinuance of the 10 percent cut in factory sugar production that was imposed during the 1960/61 sugar season and continued during the 1961/62 season. The enforcement of this policy accounted for the drop in output in 1961. This policy was abandoned for the 1962/63 season because domestic sugar consumption and exports increased. The Government and industry have been trying to expand both internal consumption and exports of sugar, and production is expected to reflect these efforts. Exports have been made possible by the use of Government subsidies.

Agricultural trade: The chronic trade deficit trend was well recognized as a major economic problem. Hence trade policies were formulated with a view to minimizing the deficit. During 1962 imports were restricted to conserve dwindling foreign exchange balances. Additional reductions of commercial imports are expected in view of the National Emergency, declared October 26 because of the border conflict with communist China. On the other hand, export duties have been removed from several commodities and reduced on tea and cotton to stimulate exports. In past years the Government created Export Promotion Councils for 13 commodities to promote exports.

The value of Indian agricultural exports for calendar 1961 was up 18 percent over 1960, the increase being attributable mainly to higher sugar, cotton, and tea exports. Agricultural exports in 1961 totaled \$478 million or about one-third of all exports. Principal export commodities were tea, cotton, cashews, spices, sugar, and tobacco with tea accounting for over half the total agricultural exports.

Agricultural imports in 1961 totaled \$445 million or one-fifth of total imports. The decrease of 31 percent from 1960 was mainly the result of reduced wheat imports because of increased production in 1961. Principal agricultural commodities imported were wheat and cotton which together accounted for two-thirds of all agricultural imports in 1961. The United States was India's principal supplier of these commodities in 1961.

Indian imports of food grains in calendar 1962 are estimated at 3.5 million metric tons, 3.1 million tons of wheat and 400,000 tons of rice. Food grain imports for calendar 1963 are expected to be at the same level depending upon 1963 crop production developments. Most of India's food grain imports for 1963 will continue to be supplied by the United States under P. L. 480.

Indian cotton imports for the past season are estimated at 735,000 bales (480 pounds net) and for the 1962/63 season at over 800,000 bales in view of the low crop estimated for 1962. The latest Title I P. L. 480 agreement for cotton between the United States and India was signed in November 1962 for 300,000 bales of cotton. Prior to this, an agreement was negotiated in May for 180,000 bales.

Exports of all commodities from the United States to India were valued at \$482 million in 1961. Agricultural items totaled \$260 million, of which wheat and cotton accounted for 80 percent. The level for 1961 is down 39 percent from 1960. Most of U. S. agricultural exports to India moved under P. L. 480.

Total U. S. imports from India in calendar 1961 reached a value of \$255 million. Agricultural commodities, principally cashew nuts, sugar, tea, pepper, and hides and skins, accounted for \$84 million or a third of the total.

Outlook: The outlook for the Indian agricultural economy is not encouraging because the rate of increase in agricultural production has declined sharply over the past 2 years. The Third Plan sets a 6 percent annual rate of increase in agricultural output as necessary to achieve specified agricultural targets. However, the rate of increase in agricultural output over the past 9 years, 1953-62, has been only a little more than half this rate, 3.3 percent. The 1965/66 goals for key crops, food grains, cotton, and oilseeds, will not be achieved unless production recovers rapidly during the next 4 years.

The decreased rates of output in both agriculture and industry plus the current national emergency situation will virtually eliminate the possibility that India's critical foreign exchange condition will improve to any great extent during 1963. And in view of the current agricultural situation, no spectacular growth in national income for 1963 can be expected.

Imports for development and increased domestic consumption will continue in the face of several deterrents to increased exports. These include a lack of uniformity in quality of exports and high production costs, for example, for sugar and castor oil, that make Indian products higher than world market prices. However, Indian programs for expanding trade and cutting imports to the minimum have reduced the trade gap and probably will continue to do so as dictated by the foreign exchange situation.

Even though 1962 was not as bright as expected the Indian economy did expand. Considerable progress has been made in agriculture, but much more remains to be accomplished if the rate of growth of agricultural production is to surpass significantly the explosive growth in population and meet the concomitant demands for more food and fiber.

Pakistan

Economic conditions: The agricultural year 1962 started with an optimistic view of prospects for agricultural and industrial production, adequate food supplies, stability in prices, and general progress on the wide economic front. The cost of living showed little fluctuation for the past few years; it has been, however, associated with a generally upward trend.

The national income for 1961/62 increased by 3.7 percent over the previous year. This increase, however, was smaller than the preceding year. Industrial production in the first half of 1962 continued the upward trend of the past decade. This rise was due mainly to Pakistan's concentrated efforts in developing light and consumer industries, mainly cotton and jute textiles. There were recent indications that efforts will also be directed toward development of heavy industry, mainly machinery and machine tools.

Imports moved upwards during 1962 whereas the value of exports declined somewhat, mainly because of the sharp fall in jute prices. The trade deficit for January-September 1962 reached \$274 million, about one-third higher than the corresponding period of 1961. Foreign exchange reserves fell in the third quarter. External aid was made available from various sources. Large quantities of U. S. farm products moved to Pakistan under Government programs for several years, saving considerable foreign exchange for Pakistan. During U. S. fiscal year 1961 shipments under Government programs amounted to \$99 million. In addition, the Aid-Pakistan consortium composed of the United States, West Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, France, Canada, and the World Bank approved \$945 million in credits for the second and third years of the current Five-Year Plan.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production for 1962 is estimated to be down 1 percent from the 1961 level. Large declines in rice, pulses, and jute were only partially offset by increases in most other commodities. Rice production, estimated at 15.3 million tons of paddy, is down 5 percent because of adverse weather. As a result of this loss, the price of rice was increased, and emergency wheat imports of 350,000 tons were necessary. Because rice looms so large in the East Pakistan production pattern, covering 80 percent of the sown area, even a small reduction in harvest reduces the aggregate production from that province by a large amount. From 1961 to 1962 the agricultural production index for East Pakistan fell from 122 to 116. The wheat crop, grown mostly in West Pakistan, reached a record level of 4 million tons, exceeding the 1961 harvest by 4 percent.

Cotton production is estimated to be one of the largest on record at 321,000 metric tons (1,473,000 bales of 480 pounds net). Jute, which is produced mainly in East Pakistan, was down from the bumper crop of 1961 by 6.6 percent. This reduction was due in part to less favorable weather and in part to diversion of some land to rice. Falling prices for jute since March 1961 discouraged production of this crop. The 1962 estimate for jute production is put at 1,180,000 metric tons.

Sugar cane production is estimated at 18 million metric tons, nearly 2 percent over the 1961 crop. This increase is due mainly to acreage expansion, especially in the canal-irrigated area of West Pakistan, which has been encouraged by the guaranteed market for cane. Mills must purchase all of the cane offered them at a fixed price. There is also a small sugar production from sugarbeets.

Major oilseeds production has shown little change for 1962, and remains at about 1,050,000 metric tons.

Agricultural trade: Agricultural imports for 1961 totaled \$173 million of which, wheat, rice, and vegetable oils accounted for 77 percent. Imports of all commodities totaled \$661 million. Pakistan's agricultural exports for 1961 were valued at \$278 million, of which jute alone accounted for 67 percent. All exports amounted to \$425 million.

Of the total U. S. imports from Pakistan in 1961, which amounted to \$36.6 million, 63 percent were agricultural products. Chief among these were raw jute, raw wool, and goat and kid skins. The principal commodities that the U. S. supplied to Pakistan were wheat, rice, and vegetable oil. Total U. S. exports to Pakistan for 1961 were \$195 million of which 49 percent were agricultural products. Wheat alone was valued at \$70 million and accounted for 36 percent of the total. Practically all U. S. agricultural exports to Pakistan move under Government programs.

Outlook: The agricultural progress made since independence in 1947 has been slight. Per capita agricultural production remained at approximately the same level for the past decade and is about 80 percent of the 1935-39 level. Population growth, estimated at 2.2 percent per annum, likely will continue, causing increased demand for agricultural as well as industrial products. The potential for agricultural and industrial production will have to be exploited at a faster rate than in the past decade if the growing numbers of people are to be fed and clothed even at the present level. Effective measures to increase the rate of agricultural and industrial development will require continued assistance from industrial countries in the form of grants and loans.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Statistical data on agriculture for communist China are not available. There is, however, incontrovertible evidence that slumping agricultural production in the period 1959-61 put the entire Chinese economy in dire economic straits. After 3 poor harvests in a row, the advent of 1962 was grim indeed with widespread reports of food shortages and malnutrition. There was a surge of refugees into Hong Kong at the end of April. Government spokesmen admitted failures and called for an all-out effort in support of agriculture.

There is not enough evidence yet available to determine whether the efforts were successful. Basically the economy depends on agriculture for food, for raw materials for light industry, and to earn foreign exchange. Consequently any up-turn in the general economy hinges on whether or not farm production can be restored and increased.

The agricultural crisis and its impact on the general economy have brought about some important policy and organizational changes in the Chinese communist regime. The changes represented a tacit admission that "collectivized agriculture", excessive exploitation of the agricultural sector in favor of heavy industry, and growing population pressures led to economic disaster. Unfavorable weather hastened the crisis and compounded the impact. The number of people in China and the rate of increase are unknown. The Chinese population figure cited in Chinese literature is 650 million, with no reference to when this figure was presumed valid.

The regime has been forced to modify its entire approach to economic development, at least for the time being. The much touted goal of rapid in-

dustrial development has been shelved. Capital construction in the industrial sector was sharply curtailed in 1960 and was almost completely suspended in 1961 and 1962. Industrial output began to fall in 1960 and the decline accelerated in 1961 and 1962. Labor was transferred from the urban centers back to the rural areas. The industrial sector still functioning was reportedly concentrating on the production of agricultural supplies. Some progress was claimed in stepping-up production of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and farm tools.

Retreat from Communes

The communist leadership reacted to the glaring failures of the Commune bureaucracy by decentralizing control to a considerable extent. Whether this is permanent or temporary remains to be seen. The Commune was reduced to a coordinating agency. In 1962 production activities were largely in the hands of some 3 million production teams of about 30 families each. There were also suggestions that physical control of the work force was placed at the squad (about 10 persons) level. However, the land utilization pattern was still subject to the Government's control, and the regime would be counted on to stop well short of a return to the free enterprise system of farming. This is what makes the future outlook for Chinese agriculture extremely grim.

The regime was also permitting the revival of the family plot, a limited free market, and the return of some livestock production to individual ownership. Significantly these are the sectors of the farm economy that have improved.

China, for political purposes, has continued to carry on a limited foreign aid program despite the emergency created by the poor crops. There is no evidence that China has received any significant assistance from other members of the Bloc during the crisis. In earlier years China received extensive economic and technical aid from the Soviet Union. The Sino-Soviet rift seriously reduced this assistance. There are reports of Soviet technicians being withdrawn with their blueprints.

Agricultural production

It is necessary to keep in mind that no one outside China knows how much food and fiber is being produced. It is doubtful that any one inside China has had any reliable measure, especially since 1958. Only estimates can be made from periphery positions.

The fragmentary information available suggested that grain production in 1962 increased but was still 15 to 20 million metric tons short of what was needed to restore the 1957 level of per capita grain availabilities. Grains, including tubers, provide 75 to 80 percent of the nation's food supply. The slight increase may have eased the food situation but not enough to enable the regime to stop importing grains or to improve economic conditions materially. Another year of shortages and austerity is in prospect with the squeeze coming in the spring months when China traditionally is most likely to suffer food shortages. With the return to the family plot and individual livestock production, increased 1962 production of vegetables, poultry and pork helped alleviate food shortages. Soybean out-turn is estimated to have declined.

Agricultural trade

Since 1960, China shifted from a large exporter of agricultural products to a heavy importer of grains. In 1961 communist China bought for cash and on credit about 5,380,000 metric tons of grain from the Free World. Imports for 1962 are estimated below this figure, ranging between 4 and 5 million tons. Importing will continue in 1963 with substantial shipments to be delivered the first half of the year. China has continued to reexport some grain to such countries as Cuba, Ceylon, Albania, and East Germany. Incomplete data suggest that agricultural exports from China to Hong Kong increased in 1962. The regime was under great pressure to earn foreign exchange to meet loan payments and to finance imports. The Chinese tried to handle the payments problem by extending payments over a longer period, cutting back on purchases of capital goods, and increasing sales of minerals, manufactures, and silver bullion. There were no reported instances of failure to meet payments to the Free World.

Outlook

The outlook for production and trade in 1963 is uncertain. The state has indicated that the policy of retrenchment in heavy industry, and increased support to agriculture in the form of greater supplies of tools, fertilizer, and insecticides will continue in 1963. Much depends on the weather and also on the human factor. The regime has lost its momentum, wasted enormous quantities of human labor, and failed to live up to its glowing promises.

OCEANIA

Australia

Economic conditions: The economic situation was generally bright in 1962, and this condition is expected to continue in 1963. Favorable trends reflected steady recovery over the recession which prevailed in 1961.

Foreign exchange holdings were still at high levels, although imports exceeded exports by over \$100 million during the third quarter of 1962. This recent trade imbalance was offset by the continued inflow of foreign capital into Australia for investment, which reflected optimism in the long-range potential growth of the economy. Immigration was at fairly high levels, and it is expected that the Government target of 125,000 admittances set for 1962/63 will be reached. Population has been increasing at about 2 percent annually and was estimated at 10.8 million the end of 1962.

Wheat prices were maintained at fairly high levels in 1961/62 and are expected to continue favorable, in part the result of large credit sales to communist China. Wool prices strengthened in 1962 and are expected to be steady in 1963, influenced by continued high purchases by Japan. Cattle prices declined in 1962, but wholesale meat prices began to strengthen late in the year, reflecting the strong export demand for manufacturing-type meat in the United States and the firming of the local market. Prices for dairy products in the United Kingdom, Australia's major market, were higher in 1962 compared with 1961. It is questionable whether the United Kingdom butter prices will continue favorable throughout 1963 unless the United Kingdom extends its quota allocations.

Agricultural production: With weather conditions generally good, bright prospects are indicated for several of the major agricultural commodities in 1962/63. The gross value of all farm output is expected to increase. Dry weather in some pastoral areas of the south resulted in a significant reduction in the wool clip; the national total is now forecast at slightly below the record of last year. ^{2/} Record wheat, sugar, and rice crops are expected, and a substantial increase in cotton production is also predicted. Australia is now the sixth largest producer of sugar in the world and the fifth largest exporter.

Meat and dairy production are expected to increase or to be maintained at high levels in 1962/63. Meat increases are expected to reflect greater production of beef as a result of the expanded program for improvement of interior roads and easier transport of large numbers of cattle to slaughtering centers. The actual amount of meat produced will depend upon the amount of beef that can be absorbed in both the domestic and foreign markets at favorable prices. Livestock numbers are at high levels and are increasing (See table 3.)

Following the record and near-record fruit crops harvested in 1961/62 prospects indicate a decline in production of such major items as apples, pears, and dried vine fruits. Production of stone fruits may be somewhat larger in 1962/63, mainly as a result of new plantings reaching bearing age in the Murray Valley areas.

Computed indices for the 1962/63 period indicate that all agricultural production will increase about 4 percent above last year and that on a per capita basis, the increase will be about 2 percent. (See tables 1 and 4.) Production of food items in 1962/63 may increase as much as 7 percent above 1961/62, while the per capita index of food products shows an increase of 4 percent.

Agricultural trade: In 1960/61 the total value of Australia's exports was slightly in excess of \$2 billion. Of this total, agricultural products accounted for about 79 percent with wool, wheat, meat, and sugar the chief items of trade.

In the past 3 years, a definite trend developed in Australia's agricultural trade. The United Kingdom was formerly the principal market for Australian wool, wheat, and meat. Although that country continues as the largest single market for all of Australia's agricultural products, the picture has changed as regards individual commodities. As far back as 1959/60, Japan led all other countries in the purchases of wool and the United States in purchases of beef and veal. In 1960/61, communist China assumed first place as a buyer of wheat. Much of the diversion of trade from the United Kingdom was taken up by Japan and the United States, which ranked as the second and third largest market outlets for Australia's farm products in 1960/61. Wool, hides and skins, grains, and sugar made up the bulk of the exports to Japan, while meat, wool, and sugar shipments comprise about two-thirds of the value of exports to the United States.

On the import side, the United States is the leading supplier of cotton and tobacco leaf, although the proportion of U. S. leaf entering Australia's ^{2/} Since compilation of indices, table 1, production has been revised downward to 1,670 million pounds, or 2 percent below 1961/62.

tobacco market has declined significantly since 1959, because of increased competition from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Republic of South Africa. Although some increase in domestic production of these crops is contemplated in Australia in 1962/63, it is believed that this will have little, if any effect on imports from the United States.

Outlook: Both Commonwealth and State financing are being used in large-scale development of agriculture in northern parts of Australia. Six million acres of crop and pasture land are being developed for settlement in the Fitzroy Basin area of central Queensland. Projects are underway for development of all-weather roads in the Northern Territory and Queensland to facilitate the movement of beef cattle to markets, and equipment for bulk handling of sugar is being installed at the Port of Cairns. Emphasis also is being placed on projects for cultivation of cotton and oilseeds in Western Australia through increased irrigation.

Efforts to develop and maintain foreign markets are being vigorously pursued. Two credit agreements involving a total of 75 million bushels (slightly over 2 million metric tons) of wheat sales to communist China were announced late in 1962. The Australian Meat Board is making every effort to cooperate with U. S. meat interests to maintain orderly meat sales. Australian wool producers are being made aware that Japanese specifications must be met and are endeavoring to comply. Steps have been taken to establish recombined milk plants in several Southeast Asian countries as outlets for nonfat dried milk and butteroil, thus offsetting possible losses of dairy markets in the United Kingdom. Market promotion surveys, in addition to renegotiation of the Australian-Japanese bilateral trade agreement, are planned to expand Australia's trade interests in Japan. Greater attention is also being given to trade missions and market development activities in Latin America, Africa, and Middle East.

New Zealand

Economic conditions: In 1961/62 there were tendencies toward inflation in the New Zealand economy. Imports far exceeded the value of exports and resulted in a balance of payments deficit larger than for many years. Trade transactions with the dollar area netted a surplus of \$38 million, but this was more than offset by a sterling area deficit of \$138 million. So far, in 1962/63 the balance of payments situation has improved, but the acute problem of expanding export earnings to finance imports is expected to continue.

Prices for New Zealand butter and lamb on the United Kingdom market increased. By the end of October, the price of New Zealand butter in the United Kingdom was 39¢ per pound and equivalent to the guaranteed price in New Zealand. This was the first time in 3 years that the United Kingdom price had attained this level. Much of this increase was due to the United Kingdom's establishment of import quotas for butter which tended to firm the market. New Zealand received the highest quota allocation (156,000 long tons) effective through March 1963. This was only slightly less than the average of New Zealand's butter exports to the United Kingdom for the past 5 years. New Zealand lamb prices in the United Kingdom in the third quarter of 1962 were more than 40 percent above the same period of 1961. Wool prices slumped at early season auctions in October, but tended to rise in December and January compared with

the same period of 1961/62. The floor price for wool was set at 38.5¢ per pound for 1962/63, or the same as for last year.

Agricultural production: Total production of all farm products is estimated at 2 percent above 1961/62. This increase may be conservative as 1962/63 crops and pastoral agricultural are expected to benefit from better weather and growing conditions compared with the drought prevailing in many sections of the country last year. Most of the increase is expected in the output of wheat, seeds, milk, wool, and certain meats. Other crops likely will remain at about 1961/62 levels. Livestock numbers are estimated to be up slightly in 1962. (See table 3.) Agricultural production has increased about 1.6 percent annually (compound rate) since 1959 while population has grown at about 2.5 percent per year. Thus, per capita production has declined since 1959.

Consideration is still being given to greater diversification of crop production in New Zealand. The Taranaki Sugar Co. Ltd. was organized to develop sugar beet production in the principal cheese section of North Island. Sugar beet variety trials are also being conducted in the South Island. Experiments are being conducted with reference to soybeans and corn in the Bay of Plenty area.

Agricultural trade: Action was taken by the Government early in 1962 to rectify the balance-of-payments situation by the adoption of a very restrictive 1962/63 import licensing schedule. Unmanufactured tobacco was the only major agricultural commodity of interest to the United States which was not subject to licensing. Most other products were either embargoed or subject to limited quotas. Later in the year foreign exchange receipts became more favorable and some relaxations were made in licensing of raw materials for manufacture of goods for export. The value of United States imports of New Zealand's beef and wool increased in 1961 by 14 and 6 percent, respectively over 1960. These two items comprised more than three-fourths of the U. S. agricultural imports from New Zealand in 1961.

As of September 1, 1962, the New Zealand Shipping Conference Lines increased export freight rates for refrigerated cargoes. This action increased freight costs on shipments of butter, cheese, meat, apples, and pears to the United Kingdom, and other European countries as well as to countries of the Middle East and North Africa. Ports on the East Coast of North America were not affected. Other North American ports are not served by Conference Lines. The Conference Lines also encounter competition from Dutch shipping lines that began to serve New Zealand in 1962. This resulted in freight rate cuts for wool.

New Zealand's agricultural exports in 1961 accounted for over 95 percent of total exports with wool, meats, and dairy products the major items.

Outlook: New Zealand has for some time realized the need for greater diversification of marketing outlets for its agricultural products and less dependence on the United Kingdom. Governmental policies are being directed toward broader international marketing arrangements, particularly for dairy products and lamb. Promotion efforts are now underway to expand markets in Western Europe, the United States, Southeast Asia and Japan.

Table 4.-- Far East and Oceania: Indices of per capita agricultural production ^{1/}, average 1935-39 and annual 1957 through 1962.

(1952-54=100)							
Region and country	Average 1935-39	Annual					
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962 <u>3/</u>
<u>Far East</u>							
Afghanistan	<u>4/</u> 105	89	105	107	105	101	104
Burma	134	87	98	102	97	97	97
Cambodia	124	111	106	114	117	109	131
Ceylon	106	96	100	97	100	101	102
India	102	101	104	105	110	110	107
Indonesia	111	97	101	102	99	98	99
Japan	102	121	125	130	134	139	146
Laos	75	103	105	93	88	86	84
Malaya, Federa- tion of	<u>5/</u> 96	98	98	102	104	104	105
Pakistan	126	99	95	101	102	103	100
Philippines	104	109	111	110	111	112	108
Singapore	<u>5/</u> 107	107	108	107	109	124	120
South Korea	142	106	111	109	104	115	106
South Vietnam	249	135	155	163	162	147	153
Taiwan	144	105	109	106	101	106	107
Thailand	75	85	97	97	111	114	109
Total	110	103	105	108	110	111	111
<u>Oceania <u>6/</u></u>							
Australia	103	95	109	107	107	108	110
New Zealand	101	103	104	107	105	104	103
Total	103	97	108	107	107	107	109

^{1/} Agricultural production during stated calendar years, except for rice and some minor crops. The figures for these crops also include the production in the early months of the next year.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Forecast.

^{4/} Prewar estimated for Afghanistan.

^{5/} Singapore included with Federation of Malaya for prewar period.

^{6/} Split year 1957/58 through 1962/63. Prewar average 1934/35-1938/39.

Table 5.-- Far East and Oceania: Indices of population, 1937
and annual 1957 through 1962

Region and country	1953=100						
	1937	Annual					
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<u>Far East</u> ^{1/}							
Afghanistan	88	104	106	107	109	111	114
Burma	80	108	110	112	114	116	119
Cambodia	62	108	110	112	115	117	119
Ceylon	70	111	113	116	119	123	126
India	81	108	110	113	115	118	121
Indonesia	83	109	111	113	116	119	121
Japan	81	105	106	107	107	109	109
Laos	93	106	108	110	112	114	116
Malaya, Federa- tion of	78	115	118	122	125	129	133
Pakistan	82	109	111	114	116	118	121
Philippines	70	113	117	121	125	129	133
Singapore	58	122	127	133	137	142	147
South Korea	70	110	112	115	118	120	124
South Vietnam	70	118	121	125	128	132	135
Taiwan	62	115	119	123	127	131	135
Thailand	77	111	115	118	121	125	129
Total	80	108	111	113	115	118	120
<u>Oceania</u> ^{2/}							
Australia	<u>3/76</u>	110	112	114	117	119	121
New Zealand	<u>3/77</u>	109	112	114	117	120	123
Total	<u>3/77</u>	110	112	114	117	119	121

^{1/} Calculated from mid-year data.

^{2/} Calculated from end-of-year data.

^{3/} December 31, 1936.

Table 6 --Far East: Summary of principal agricultural exports by country and commodity, 1961 ^{1/}

Country	Rubber	Tea	Rice	Sugar	Jute	Coco- nuts ^{2/}	To- bacco	Cotton	Spices	Silk	Palm oil	Ca- shews	Coffee	Wool	Abaca	Total
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Million dollars	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burma	--	--	149.6	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	155.4
Cambodia	22.0	--	26.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.0
Ceylon	54.6	233.9	--	--	--	42.9	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	335.3
India	--	261.3	--	32.6	--	--	31.1	39.3	34.1	--	--	39.0	20.0	19.4	--	476.8
Indonesia	305.3	25.7	--	--	--	38.2	24.6	--	14.9	--	21.5	--	13.7	--	--	443.9
Japan	--	4.7	--	1.5	--	--	5.5	--	--	46.3	--	--	--	--	--	58.0
Malaya, Fed. of	473.2	2.3	2.9	--	--	15.6	--	--	1.6	--	20.1	--	3.7	--	--	519.4
Pakistan	--	2.3	20.0	--	187.4	--	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	16.7	--	248.2
Philippines	--	--	--	135.1	--	118.6	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.8	291.4
South Korea	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
South Vietnam	43.8	0.5	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	59.4
Taiwan	--	8.9	9.4	57.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.7
Thailand	101.4	--	171.3	2.4	3/29.8	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	306.1
Total	1,000.3	539.6	394.4	229.0	217.2	215.3	70.1	66.9	56.4	49.1	41.6	39.0	37.4	36.1	28.8	3,021.2

^{1/} This table includes about 90 percent of all agricultural exports of the countries listed.^{2/} Includes coconut products.^{3/} Includes kenaf.

NOTE.--This table is compiled from summary tables of individual countries and is not therefore all inclusive. Blank spaces do not mean "no exports" but only that the commodity is minor in that country's trade.

Table 7--Far East: Summary of principal agricultural imports by country and commodity, 1961 ^{1/}

Country	Cotton	Wheat ^{2/}	Wool	Rice	Sugar	Dairy Products	Fruits and vegetables	Rubber	Soybeans	Corn	Tobacco	Total
Burma	0.8	--	--	--	1.8	10.8	--	--	--	--	0.5	13.9
Cambodia	--	1.6	--	--	1.6	2.7	1.1	--	--	--	0.1	7.1
Ceylon	0.9	14.6	--	45.6	16.5	14.5	3/ 21.4	--	--	--	1.6	115.1
Hong Kong	66.8	6.0	--	45.0	14.0	23.7	46.2	--	3.2	3.8	--	208.7
India	145.6	153.4	24.0	23.5	--	16.2	37.6	20.5	--	7.0	2.0	429.8
Indonesia	--	10.1	--	71.2	--	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	88.5
Japan	511.0	179.4	325.4	16.6	122.3	12.8	43.8	97.5	128.7	107.0	21.0	1,565.5
Laos	--	--	--	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	1.5
Malaya, Fed. of	--	13.7	--	42.5	20.1	25.2	15.4	31.3	2.0	2.2	6.9	159.3
Pakistan	2.5	91.3	--	26.7	--	1.5	3/ 4.7	--	--	--	1.5	128.2
Philippines	19.5	16.9	--	21.3	--	24.5	2.8	--	--	--	--	85.0
South Korea	29.4	24.0	7.1	--	5.6	1.3	--	5.2	--	0.7	--	73.3
South Vietnam	5.4	7.0	--	--	3.1	12.9	1.9	--	--	--	4.5	34.8
Taiwan	26.8	19.5	0.7	7.1	--	3.0	--	3.0	15.9	--	2.8	78.8
Thailand	5.3	3.2	--	--	--	19.5	--	--	--	--	8.6	36.6
Total	814.0	540.7	357.2	300.1	185.3	176.2	175.0	157.5	149.8	120.7	49.6	3,026.1

^{1/} This table includes over 80 percent of all agricultural imports by the countries listed.

^{2/} Includes wheat flour.

^{3/} Includes nuts.

NOTE.--This table is compiled from summary tables of individual countries and is not therefore all inclusive. Blank spaces do not mean "no imports" but only that the commodity is minor in that country's trade.

Table 8 --Oceania: Principal agricultural commodities entering in trade
in 1961

Commodity	Australia <u>1/</u>	New Zealand <u>2/</u>	Total
	- - - - -Million dollars- - - - -		
<u>Exports</u>			
Butter	44.0	<u>3/</u> 110.3	154.3
Cheese	10.3	55.8	66.1
Nonfat dried milk	<u>4/</u> 11.2	<u>5/</u> 7.7	18.9
Fruits:			
Apples and pears	21.1	6.7	27.8
Dried	20.4	--	20.4
Hides and skins	60.9	33.8	94.7
Meat: <u>6/</u>			
Beef and veal (fresh, chilled, frozen)	89.8	61.8	151.6
Mutton and lamb (fresh, chilled, frozen)	29.6	125.7	155.3
Other	38.8	18.1	56.9
Sugar	78.6	--	78.6
Tallow	7.6	8.7	16.3
Wheat	229.4	--	229.4
Wool	749.2	280.4	1,029.6
Other agricultural products	247.2	40.2	287.4
Total agricultural exports	1,638.1	749.2	2,387.3
Total exports	2,078.8	783.6	2,862.4
<u>Imports</u>			
Cocoa	7.7	1.3	9.0
Copra	4.8	0.6	5.4
Cotton	12.4	--	12.4
Fruits	1.4	9.4	10.8
Hides and skins	4.8	0.2	5.0
Nuts, edible	5.9	0.9	6.8
Rubber	39.4	6.5	45.9
Seeds (excluding oil)	3.5	0.6	4.1
Sisal	6.7	<u>7/</u> 0.8	7.5
Tea	28.7	7.5	36.2
Tobacco, unmg.	26.2	4.8	31.0
Vegetable oils	9.5	1.1	10.6
Wheat	--	9.4	9.4
Other agricultural products	78.8	23.8	102.6
Total agricultural exports	229.8	66.9	296.7
Total imports	2,377.4	803.9	3,181.3

1/ 1960-61 data.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes dried butterfat and ghee.

4/ Includes all dried milk.

5/ Includes dried buttermilk.

6/ Excludes sausage casings.

7/ Includes henequen.

Table 9--United States: Summary of principal agricultural exports to the Far East by country and commodity, 1961 1/

Country	Cotton excl. linters	Wheat and Flour	Soy- beans	Tobacco	Rice	Dairy products	Corn	Tallow	Hides and Skins	Fruits	Barley	Grain sor- ghums	Vege- tables	Food for relief or charity	Total
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
Burma	--	--	--	0.4	--	0.3	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.8
Cambodia	--	1.8	--	0.2	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
Ceylon	--	4.2	--	0.6	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	9.1
Hong Kong	24.2	0.7	0.6	4.3	0.7	0.6	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	0.9	4.2	41.2
India	60.2	148.3	--	1.9	25.8	2.5	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	257.9
Indonesia	6.4	1.1	--	2.1	13.0	1.3	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.3	24.3
Japan	219.1	54.6	100.0	23.3	--	6.0	33.1	23.9	29.7	5.9	--	6.8	1.0	0.9	504.3
Macao	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.3	0.5
Malaya, Fed. of Nansei and Nanpo Islands	0.2	--	--	3.5	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	0.2	0.4	5.1
Pakistan	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.9	1.4	--	0.2	--	0.2	--	--	0.3	1.8	8.4
	1.5	69.6	--	1.8	6.6	0.3	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	84.4
Philippines	17.1	21.3	0.2	4.9	--	17.5	--	1.4	0.1	2.4	0.2	--	2.1	4.6	71.8
Singapore	0.8	0.4	--	1.3	0.3	0.2	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	0.5	0.2	5.2
South Korea	35.5	24.5	2.0	--	--	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.3	--	9.9	--	--	8.0	86.2
South Vietnam	4.9	3.5	--	2.4	--	10.8	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.1	3.4	25.2
Taiwan	26.1	15.6	14.0	2.4	--	0.5	--	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	--	0.1	8.2	70.0
Thailand	4.0	0.1	--	9.2	--	0.5	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	--	14.1
Total	400.9	351.4	117.5	58.5	48.5	46.1	39.9	32.5	31.2	16.0	10.6	6.8	5.4	50.9	1,216.2

^{1/} The commodities included in this table accounted for about 93 percent of U. S. agricultural exports to the Far East in 1961.

NOTE.--This table is compiled from summary tables of individual countries and is not therefore all inclusive. Blank spaces do not mean "no exports" but only that the commodity is minor in that country's trade.

Table 10.--United States: Summary of principal agricultural imports from the Far East by country and commodity, 1961 ^{1/}

Country	Sugar	Rubber	Copra ^{2/}	Tea	Silk	Cashews	Spices	Wool	Abaca	Tapioca	Goat Skins	Jute	Total
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Afghanistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	0.1
Cambodia	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Ceylon	--	7.2	--	22.4	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	29.9
Hong Kong	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
India	16.8	0.3	--	15.3	--	23.6	5.8	2.9	--	--	4.3	0.2	69.2
Indonesia	--	66.2	--	6.3	--	--	13.4	--	--	--	0.1	--	86.0
Japan	--	--	--	0.7	24.7	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	26.0
Malaya, Federa- tion of	--	67.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.1	--	--	67.5
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	3.6	6.8	20.7
Philippines	151.5	--	78.6	--	--	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	240.2
Singapore	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	1.0	--	--	--	11.5
South Korea	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
South Vietnam	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Taiwan	18.0	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.7
Thailand	--	21.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	--	0.4	30.8
Total	186.3	178.3	78.6	46.7	26.7	23.6	21.8	13.5	11.1	8.6	8.1	7.4	610.7

^{1/} The commodities included in this table accounted for about 89 percent of U. S. agricultural imports from the Far East in 1961.

^{2/} Also includes coconut products other than copra.

NOTE.-- This table is compiled from summary tables of individual countries and is not, therefore, all inclusive. Blank spaces do not mean "no imports" but only that the commodity is minor in the country's trade.

Table 11--United States: Principal agricultural commodities involved in trade with Oceania in 1961

Commodity	Australia	New Zealand	Total
- - - - - Million dollars - - - -			
<u>Exports</u>			
Cotton, raw	6.2	--	6.2
Gelatin, edible	0.2	--	0.2
Nuts and preparations	0.3	--	0.3
Oils, essential	0.5	--	0.5
Vegetable oils and fats	1.4	0.1	1.5
Poultry, canned	0.3	--	0.3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	9.9	5.0	14.9
Sausage casings	1.7	1.0	2.7
Seeds, field and garden	0.6	0.1	0.7
Beans, dried (other than seed)	0.2	--	0.2
Vegetables, frozen	1.7	--	1.7
Vegetables, other	0.3	--	0.3
Fruits and preparations	--	1.0	1.0
Rice, milled	--	0.1	0.1
Other agricultural products	2.6	0.4	3.0
Total	25.9	7.7	33.6
<u>Imports</u>			
Barley	2.2	--	2.2
Casein and lactarene	2.2	3.7	5.9
Hides and skins	1.0	15.8	16.8
Beef and veal (fresh, chilled, frozen)	77.4	52.9	130.3
Other meats	13.5	5.3	18.8
Seeds except oilseeds	0.2	--	0.2
Sugar	8.5	--	8.5
Wool grease	0.2	--	0.2
Wool, raw	25.2	43.2	68.4
Dairy products	1/	4.0	4.0
Other agricultural products	1.5	2.0	3.5
Total	131.9	126.9	258.8

1/ Negligible.

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^{1/}
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
FAR EAST								
<u>Afghanistan</u> ^{2/}								
Rice, paddy *	--	440	490	430	485	490	500	500
Wheat *	--	2,030	1,630	2,175	2,300	2,175	2,175	2,300
Barley *	--	275	270	330	340	330	330	340
Corn *	--	645	585	635	635	610	635	660
Sugar, cent. *	--	6	6	5	5	6	7	7
Sugar, non-cent. *	--	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oilseeds *	--	35	40	50	50	45	40	40
Fruits and nuts *	--	460	525	600	550	650	600	650
Cotton	--	13	15	12	17	17	17	17
Wool *	--	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Karakul skins *	--	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
<u>Burma</u>								
Rice, paddy	7,853	6,890	5,896	7,416	7,847	7,575	7,600	7,800
Wheat *	5	6	9	10	12	15	14	15
Corn, shelled *	42	38	40	44	44	44	45	45
Millet *	58	80	75	80	86	86	86	86
Pulses *	122	193	224	210	214	234	239	244
White potatoes *	64	36	33	30	30	30	30	34
Sugar, cent.	25	20	29	43	40	41	43	51
Sugar, non-cent.	78	80	152	142	145	142	142	152
Peanuts, shelled	116	118	157	193	186	238	257	257
Sesame	45	45	35	53	67	67	65	78
Cottonseed *	49	54	25	33	44	38	30	41
Jute *	1	1	3	3	6	10	4	8
Cotton	21	22	11	14	18	16	16	20
Bananas *	305	203	102	112	117	117	118	132
Other fruit *	340	375	518	533	549	549	549	559
Vegetables *	917	850	889	889	914	914	914	925
Rubber *	12	12	17	17	18	20	18	17
Tobacco	35	44	49	33	39	39	49	46
Tea *	5	1	3	4	4	4	3	3
Milk *	260	250	338	353	359	358	361	368
Eggs *	80	90	91	90	97	97	98	102
Meat *	123	120	94	94	95	86	88	89

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>Cambodia</u>								
Rice, paddy	900	1,216	1,433	1,350	1,470	1,543	1,300	1,650
Corn *	374	110	94	69	123	119	147	160
Pulses *	1	15	25	10	9	8	19	20
Sugar, non-cent. *	10	33	27	27	27	56	57	58
Soybeans *	5	6	20	5	5	3	9	15
Peanuts, shelled *	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	7
Sesame *	2	2	3	3	3	4	8	8
Cottonseed *	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	4	20
Cotton *	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	2	10
Kapok *	3	4	2	4	5	5	7	7
Rubber *	15	22	35	37	38	40	36	40
Tobacco *	2	6	7	7	7	6	6	6
Pepper *	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
Meat *	17	24	30	38	40	42	49	50
<u>Ceylon</u>								
Rice, paddy	499	566	640	763	773	876	878	900
Corn *	6	9	9	8	8	9	9	9
Millet *	12	14	16	18	15	18	19	20
Sweet potatoes *	15	44	27	32	27	28	30	32
Cassava *	150	219	161	169	146	160	160	170
Copra * <u>4/</u>	400	453	425	451	506	480	565	611
Sesame *	4	6	6	7	10	6	6	8
Tobacco	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rubber *	58	98	100	102	93	99	98	95
Tea	105	155	180	187	187	197	206	215
Cacao *	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Spices *	20	30	28	27	23	26	26	26
Meat *	19	22	26	26	26	30	30	31
<u>India</u>								
Rice, paddy	33,958	39,546	37,961	46,303	47,232	51,344	51,275	51,800
Wheat	7,133	7,233	9,402	7,893	9,934	10,252	10,992	11,812
Barley	1,965	2,749	2,863	2,274	2,715	2,717	2,866	3,116
Corn	2,223	2,961	3,085	3,435	4,070	4,015	4,064	4,200
Millet and sorghum *	10,775	15,145	14,886	16,310	15,890	15,129	15,439	15,630
Pulses *	7,400	9,553	11,430	9,832	13,050	11,645	12,634	11,045
White potatoes *	1,089	1,887	1,724	1,997	2,356	2,766	2,699	2,800
Sweet potatoes *	800	1,308	1,112	1,063	1,555	1,281	1,600	1,600
Cassava *	3,500	4,207	4,080	4,209	4,370	4,096	4,370	4,370
Sugarcane *	45,880	51,380	71,156	71,583	76,408	104,127	97,562	103,000

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>1</u> /
- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -								
<u>India</u> -Cont'd								
Peanuts, shelled	2,093	2,478	3,297	3,422	2,805	3,123	3,330	3,290
Copra <u>4</u> /	560	635	665	671	670	668	680	650
Sesame	398	545	360	519	365	321	372	400
Cottonseed	1,631	1,902	2,244	2,130	1,687	2,350	2,055	2,130
Flaxseed	493	363	390	253	454	438	395	397
Rape and mustard	792	891	1,042	933	1,042	1,064	1,356	1,306
Castor beans	116	106	126	88	114	108	90	103
Jute	345	632	742	936	825	853	1,137	998
Cotton	700	812	963	914	724	1,008	882	914
Bananas *	1,300	1,674	1,747	1,856	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,200
Chillie *	250	314	355	368	331	344	372	369
Rubber *	17	21	24	25	24	27	27	28
Tobacco	345	242	299	241	265	286	* 299	* 305
Tea	194	283	308	324	324	316	350	* 363
Coffee	17	25	41	44	47	48	68	45
Spices *	125	160	197	162	166	169	172	172
<u>Indonesia</u>								
Rice, paddy	9,585	10,743	11,290	11,803	12,269	13,138	12,848	14,154
Corn	2,235	2,058	1,860	2,634	2,092	2,486	2,298	2,300
White potatoes *	53	63	77	80	85	90	95	95
Sweet potatoes *	1,182	2,193	2,653	2,813	2,719	2,709	2,525	2,600
Cassava *	8,500	8,625	10,118	11,278	12,697	11,142	12,106	12,000
Sugar, cent.	1,095	586	828	775	855	674	642	710
Sugar, non-cent.	75	218	273	289	264	303	313	310
Soybeans	265	331	339	422	431	443	426	430
Peanuts, shelled	175	206	232	229	255	256	247	245
Copra * <u>4</u> /	1,321	1,107	1,092	1,064	1,100	1,116	1,300	1,050
Palm kernel *	41	41	40	35	33	33	34	34
Palm oil *	198	158	160	148	137	141	146	145
Kapok *	22	14	42	31	31	36	33	34
Sisal <u>5</u> /	83	30	33	26	22	20	17	16
Rubber *	353	742	676	678	705	640	682	680
Tobacco	108	65	77	68	78	74	80	82
Tea *	77	65	77	70	63	67	67	70
Coffee	118	57	65	66	89	91	92	90
Spices *	65	24	48	57	53	41	54	51
<u>Japan</u>								
Rice, paddy	11,700	11,804	14,330	14,991	15,626	16,074	15,524	15,950
Wheat	1,360	1,476	1,330	1,281	1,415	1,531	1,780	1,629
Barley	1,592	2,277	2,159	2,066	2,308	2,301	1,976	1,717
Corn	56	64	97	111	104	115	116	111
Millet and sorghum *	169	121	95	104	88	83	73	63
Other grains * <u>6</u> /	246	191	230	240	220	214	212	223

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962--Continued

Region and Country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>Japan</u> - Cont'd								
Pulses *	264	227	305	349	364	355	373	367
White potatoes *	1,745	2,558	3,370	3,396	3,251	3,594	3,848	3,741
Sweet potatoes *	3,134	5,607	6,228	6,370	6,981	6,277	6,333	6,435
Sugar, cent.	42	41	90	131	156	157	158	185
Sugar, non-cent.	18	24	20	22	25	34	21	24
Soybeans	336	442	458	391	426	418	387	367
Peanuts, shelled	9	22	48	56	63	88	99	96
Flaxseed	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Rape and mustard	122	264	286	267	262	264	274	249
Fruit *	1,266	1,538	2,417	2,509	2,698	2,975	2,870	2,985
Tobacco	67	104	146	138	129	121	126	142
Tea	52	60	72	75	80	78	81	83
Milk	309	742	1,362	1,548	1,715	1,887	2,114	2,410
Eggs	197	279	430	435	448	526	707	778
Meat *	167	205	321	356	406	337	446	568
<u>Laos</u>								
Rice, paddy	288	460	500	520	470	450	450	450
Corn *	40	11	12	12	12	11	11	11
<u>Malaya, Fed. of</u> <u>7/</u>								
Rice, paddy	552	677	799	714	903	976	926	1,040
Sweet potatoes *	57	79	91	75	108	113	117	119
Copra * <u>8/</u>	206	159	132	110	127	176	165	150
Palm kernel *	7	13	15	19	19	24	24	28
Palm oil *	42	50	59	61	73	92	94	104
Pineapples *	122	58	157	180	182	195	229	234
Bananas *	280	220	231	322	327	345	356	366
Rubber *	398	589	646	672	707	720	750	772
Tobacco *	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tea	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Coffee *	5	3	3	3	4	3	4	3
Milk *	15	16	14	15	16	18	20	20
Eggs *	10	10	15	22	22	23	25	26
Meat *	30	40	50	54	54	55	55	59
<u>Pakistan</u>								
Rice, paddy	11,057	12,860	12,888	12,030	14,412	16,046	16,110	15,300
Wheat	3,184	3,044	3,662	3,729	3,932	3,938	3,847	4,007
Barley	153	124	132	176	143	151	137	134
Corn	364	401	449	490	488	446	495	534
Millet and sorghum *	759	709	561	623	665	645	736	751
Pulses *	1,052	850	1,122	1,048	1,026	999	976	910
Sugarcane *	7,522	12,177	15,121	16,386	14,332	15,660	17,715	18,000

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>Pakistan</u> - Cont'd								
Sesame	42	37	37	35	35	32	37	38
Cottonseed	978	623	651	586	627	647	671	681
Flaxseed	15	13	12	6	14	14	14	14
Rape and mustard	228	272	320	300	379	323	313	310
Peanuts, shelled	10	8	8	8	9	9	11	12
Cotton	460	293	306	275	295	304	316	321
Jute	1,154	913	1,125	1,089	973	816	1,264	1,180
Tobacco	147	82	87	92	99	89	85	91
Tea	16	23	20	24	25	19	26	27
Milk *	1,500	933	1,000	1,016	1,118	1,017	1,000	1,050
Eggs *	25	26	29	30	30	41	40	45
Meat *	400	500	550	574	587	600	580	600
<u>East Pakistan</u> <u>2/</u>								
Rice, paddy *	--	11,565	11,575	10,543	12,921	14,501	14,420	13,500
Wheat *	--	24	23	22	25	29	33	37
Barley *	--	16	16	12	14	12	17	18
Corn *	--	3	2	1	2	7	7	4
Millet and sorghum *	--	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	1	1	1
Pulses *	--	294	226	213	252	193	216	170
Sugarcane *	--	3,748	3,826	3,896	3,669	4,019	4,451	4,200
Sesame *	--	32	31	29	26	25	26	25
Cottonseed *	--	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Flaxseed *	--	11	8	3	13	12	12	13
Rape and mustard *	--	105	94	68	107	84	99	104
Peanuts, shelled *	--	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>	<u>9/</u>
Cotton *	--	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jute *	--	913	1,125	1,089	973	816	1,264	1,180
Tobacco *	--	48	41	35	42	27	25	26
Tea *	--	23	20	24	25	19	26	27
Milk *	--	187	200	203	224	203	200	210
Eggs *	--	17	19	20	20	27	27	30
Meat *	--	150	165	172	176	180	174	180
<u>West Pakistan</u> <u>2/</u>								
Rice, paddy *	--	1,295	1,313	1,487	1,491	1,545	1,690	1,800
Wheat *	--	3,020	3,639	3,707	3,907	3,909	3,814	3,970
Barley *	--	108	116	164	129	139	120	116
Corn *	--	398	447	489	486	439	488	530
Millet and sorghum *	--	709	561	623	665	644	735	750
Pulses *	--	556	896	835	774	806	760	740
Sugarcane *	--	8,429	11,295	12,490	10,663	11,641	13,264	13,800
Sesame *	--	5	6	6	9	7	11	13
Cottonseed *	--	617	645	580	621	641	665	675
Flaxseed *	--	2	4	3	1	2	2	1

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -								
West Pakistan								
Cont'd								
Rape and mustard *	--	167	226	232	272	239	214	206
Peanuts, shelled *	--	8	8	8	9	9	11	12
Cotton *	--	290	303	272	292	301	313	318
Jute * <u>10/</u>	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco *	--	34	46	57	57	62	60	65
Tea * <u>10/</u>	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk *	--	746	800	813	894	814	800	840
Eggs *	--	9	10	10	10	14	13	15
Meat *	--	350	385	402	411	420	406	420
Philippines								
Rice, paddy	2,179	3,176	3,193	3,684	3,739	3,704	3,992	3,600
Corn	427	758	895	1,016	1,168	1,209	1,229	1,134
Pulses *	8	38	44	48	49	42	34	33
White potatoes *	Neg.	7	10	10	7	7	10	11
Sweet potatoes *	202	644	773	852	849	827	739	769
Cassava *	95	234	299	307	318	442	547	544
Other root crops *	55	138	220	171	173	135	160	120
Sugar, cent.	897	1,152	1,250	1,372	1,387	1,418	1,490	1,467
Sugar, non-cent.	55	47	68	71	58	65	66	46
Peanuts, shelled *	4	12	13	13	12	15	10	8
Desiccated coconut *	31	44	53	50	50	57	60	60
Copra * <u>8/</u>	650	925	1,335	1,153	1,000	1,143	1,057	1,118
Abaca * <u>11/</u>	170	107	119	88	109	110	99	115
Kapok and ramie *	2	3	4	4	6	6	6	5
Citrus *	13	26	34	36	37	43	54	58
Bananas *	147	247	319	341	336	307	349	490
Other fruit *	211	253	319	337	319	368	352	410
Vegetables *	106	155	177	184	184	179	183	232
Rubber *	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	2
Tobacco *	35	27	48	50	52	64	60	66
Coffee *	1	6	8	10	11	26	32	42
Cacao *	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	3
Milk *	22	18	23	24	25	26	27	28
Eggs *	42	55	68	76	82	65	82	85
Meat *	68	98	178	195	222	242	255	256
Singapore <u>7/</u>								
Sweet potatoes *	--	8	8	7	5	8	6	6
Copra * <u>4/</u>	--	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fruit *	--	8	9	10	11	11	12	12
Vegetables *	--	14	16	21	30	43	45	45

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>Singapore</u> - Cont'd								
Rubber *	--	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Milk *	--	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Eggs *	--	10	18	19	19	20	28	28
Meat *	--	22	25	26	27	28	29	29
<u>South Korea</u>								
Rice, paddy	2,908	3,094	3,084	3,254	3,255	3,127	3,706	3,529
Wheat *	108	101	118	120	144	139	151	139
Barley *	784	765	730	915	1,049	1,054	1,141	1,027
Corn *	9	12	14	14	14	14	13	13
Millet and sorghum *	151	120	87	122	93	87	95	85
Other grain *	46	40	31	37	37	36	37	33
Pulses *	27	20	20	22	20	21	23	23
White potatoes *	203	260	349	317	289	316	347	340
Sweet potatoes *	153	328	351	397	401	443	526	500
Soybeans	208	141	153	153	138	130	165	163
Cottonseed	62	32	17	15	16	13	15	15
Cotton	31	16	9	8	8	7	9	7
Hemp *	10	6	7	7	7	6	6	6
Fruit *	100	108	127	152	167	165	165	164
Vegetables *	920	988	1,227	1,112	1,010	1,000	1,100	1,050
Tobacco *	20	20	26	28	29	30	32	32
Meat *	35	29	136	136	135	140	140	141
<u>South Vietnam</u>								
Rice, paddy	4,200	2,300	3,800	4,600	5,100	5,000	4,600	4,900
Corn *	33	19	18	29	26	28	32	33
Pulses * <u>12/</u>	5	3	7	8	9	11	13	13
Root crops *	300	163	293	298	384	440	490	505
Sugar, cent. *	2	1	1	5	6	8	8	11
Sugar, non-cent. *	8	4	14	21	26	26	32	35
Copra * <u>4/</u>	24	18	23	20	21	34	29	30
Rubber *	51	50	70	72	75	78	79	80
Tobacco *	10	6	7	7	5	8	8	8
Tea *	4	2	4	3	4	4	5	5
Meat *	70	40	58	63	64	73	70	75
<u>Taiwan</u>								
Rice, paddy	1,746	2,143	2,410	2,481	2,432	2,505	2,641	2,760
Wheat *	2	15	36	40	43	46	45	42
Corn *	2	9	11	12	17	21	25	25
Millet and sorghum *	3	7	9	8	9	9	10	10
Pulses *	5	12	18	21	21	16	16	16

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -								
<u>Taiwan</u> - Cont'd								
White potatoes *	2	2	3	3	4	7	7	8
Sweet potatoes *	1,624	2,308	2,693	2,958	2,894	2,979	3,223	2,958
Cassava *	92	116	133	155	147	151	155	157
Sugarcane *	9,292	6,528	7,083	7,522	8,093	6,736	7,480	7,500
Soybeans	4	17	33	42	44	53	56	60
Peanuts, shelled	20	41	62	64	65	69	72	78
Sesame *	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	5
Jute	9	13	9	17	24	21	15	12
Citrus *	34	28	39	42	43	53	54	56
Pineapples *	113	66	99	137	146	167	180	203
Bananas *	200	100	93	111	104	114	129	133
Other fruit *	33	27	43	48	50	55	65	70
Vegetables *	414	626	705	741	749	803	844	850
Tobacco	3	10	19	17	16	16	16	15
Tea	12	12	15	16	17	17	19	20
Citronella oil *	Neg.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meat *	98	120	173	197	188	179	203	231
<u>Thailand</u>								
Rice, paddy	4,349	6,850	5,570	7,053	6,770	7,789	7,845	8,000
Corn, shelled	5	53	136	185	317	544	592	700
Pulses *	11	57	89	92	101	110	90	95
Sugar, cent.	19	35	64	69	100	138	180	138
Sugar, non-cent.	54	68	107	97	97	115	120	126
Soybeans	5	21	22	22	21	25	24	25
Peanuts, shelled	6	49	66	72	73	91	65	72
Copra * <u>4/</u>	40	162	267	209	227	210	281	216
Sesame	1	9	13	17	19	18	12	13
Cottonseed *	4	17	24	24	24	30	26	27
Castor beans	7	12	32	29	36	43	33	38
Cotton	2	7	11	11	12	15	13	13
Kenaf *	7	12	21	30	50	181	339	250
Rubber *	47	105	135	140	173	167	185	180
Tobacco	9	19	26	27	27	28	28	30
<u>OCEANIA</u> <u>13/</u>								
<u>Australia</u>								
Rice, paddy	42	81	108	124	128	114	132	143
Wheat	3,360	4,077	2,124	4,684	4,322	5,963	5,362	6,096
Barley	175	639	553	1,142	621	1,234	753	798
Oats	77	165	143	394	212	346	259	272
Corn	37	26	29	34	33	32	33	36
Sugarcane *	5,206	8,829	9,398	10,377	9,147	9,314	9,731	12,854
Potatoes, white	306	436	520	520	524	408	461	520
Vegetables, other	--	454	487	496	468	589	591	604

Table 12--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity
averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^{1/}
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>Australia - Cont'd</u>								
Flaxseed	--	5	8	10	24	12	12	23
Peanuts, unshelled	5	15	18	31	18	22	23	23
Fruits:								
Dried ^{14/}	76	92	92	89	71	83	96	86
Citrus	113	146	161	156	193	169	196	198
Deciduous	319	385	467	416	454	460	454	451
Tropical	84	128	154	205	205	184	174	192
Hops	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cotton, ginned	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
Tobacco	2	3	5	6	9	14	11	12
Milk	5,326	5,765	5,858	6,354	6,527	6,209	6,732	6,961
Eggs *	89	112	113	110	115	122	123	123
Wool	451	576	650	722	766	740	771	774
Meat: ^{15/}								
Beef and veal	559	739	836	958	794	669	832	845
Mutton and lamb	333	403	445	519	604	605	619	622
Pork	91	93	106	106	105	112	124	125
Poultry	30	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
<u>New Zealand</u>								
Wheat	117	78	65	105	152	162	150	172
Oats	16	9	8	9	10	12	10	10
Barley	.4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Corn	2	3	3	4	4	5	7	5
Potatoes, white	78	87	104	99	104	96	109	109
Peas, dry *	9	13	19	15	16	14	15	16
Onions *	5	11	12	10	13	12	12	12
Flaxseed	.7	4	3	3	4	5	7	8
Fruits:								
Citrus	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Deciduous	48	69	76	77	74	79	93	93
Hops	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
Seeds ^{16/}	6	15	16	15	18	20	23	24
Tobacco	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Milk	4,499	4,962	5,303	5,270	5,200	5,247	5,284	5,303
Eggs	18	25	34	30	34	27	32	31
Honey	^{2/}	6	6	4	5	5	5	5
Wool	136	196	225	245	262	267	266	274
Meat: ^{15/}								
Beef and veal	173	213	283	249	252	265	280	273
Mutton and lamb	238	353	372	447	466	473	485	500
Pork	44	41	40	45	42	41	41	42
Poultry	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4

^{1/} Forecast. ^{2/} Prewar not available. ^{3/} Less than 500 M.T. ^{4/} Copra equivalent of all coconuts produced. ^{5/} Includes manila hemp. ^{6/} Oats, rye and buckwheat. ^{7/} Prewar production of Singapore included in the Federation of Malaya. ^{8/} Commercial production only. ^{9/} Less than 500 tons major production occurs in West Pakistan. ^{10/} All production occurs in East Pakistan. ^{11/} Government inspected baled fiber only. ^{12/} Includes soybeans. ^{13/} Production is adjusted for seed, feed and waste. Production shown in given calendar year includes for most commodities production of split year beginning July 1 of year shown. Prewar average 1934/35-1938/39. ^{14/} Raisins and currants. ^{15/} Adjusted to include offals. ^{16/} Grass and clover.

* ERS estimates.

Table 13 --Far East: Agricultural production by commodity, averages
1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1957 through 1962

Commodity	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^{1/}
	----- 1,000 metric tons-----							
Rice, paddy	91,774	102,765	104,284	117,392	122,783	130,637	130,195	132,333
Wheat	11,792	13,905	16,187	15,248	17,780	18,096	19,004	19,994
Barley	4,494	6,190	6,154	5,761	6,555	6,553	6,450	6,334
Corn	5,816	7,148	7,305	8,694	9,118	9,671	9,711	9,935
Millet & sorghum	11,927	16,196	15,729	17,265	16,846	16,057	16,458	16,645
Other grains	292	231	261	277	257	250	249	256
Pulses	8,895	10,968	13,284	11,640	14,863	13,441	14,417	12,766
White potatoes	3,156	4,813	5,566	5,833	6,022	6,810	7,036	7,029
Sweet potatoes	7,167	12,519	13,936	14,567	15,539	14,665	15,099	15,019
Cassava	12,337	13,401	14,791	16,118	17,678	15,991	17,338	17,241
Other root crops	355	301	513	469	557	575	650	625
Sugar, cent. ^{2/}	4,385	1,841	2,268	2,400	2,549	2,442	2,528	2,569
Sugar, non-cent. ^{2/}	3,651	477	664	672	645	744	754	754
Sugarcane ^{3/}	62,694	70,085	93,360	95,491	98,833	126,523	122,757	128,500
Castor beans	123	118	158	117	150	151	123	141
Copra	3,201	3,462	3,942	3,681	3,654	3,830	4,080	3,828
Flaxseed	513	380	406	263	472	456	412	415
Palm kernel	48	54	55	54	52	57	58	62
Palm oil	240	208	219	209	210	233	240	249
Peanuts, shelled	2,425	2,927	3,885	4,059	3,471	3,891	4,094	4,065
Rape & mustard	1,142	1,427	1,648	1,500	1,683	1,651	1,943	1,865
Sesame	493	646	457	637	502	452	505	550
Soybeans	823	958	1,025	1,035	1,065	1,072	1,067	1,060
Cottonseed	2,724	2,628	2,961	2,788	2,398	3,078	2,797	2,894
Desiccated coconut	31	44	53	50	50	57	60	60
Cotton	1,214	1,163	1,315	1,234	1,074	1,367	1,255	1,302
Jute	1,509	1,559	1,879	2,045	1,828	1,700	2,420	2,198
Other fibers	297	176	228	190	230	364	507	433
Tobacco	787	629	797	714	752	767	795	829
Rubber	952	1,642	1,708	1,748	1,837	1,796	1,882	1,897
Tea	466	603	681	705	706	705	760	789
Coffee	141	91	117	123	151	168	196	180
Cacao	5	4	5	5	5	7	7	6
Spices	214	215	274	248	244	238	253	251
Citronella oil	Neg.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chillies	250	314	355	368	331	344	372	369
Fruits	4,464	5,391	6,779	7,326	7,536	8,114	8,282	8,722
Vegetables	2,357	2,633	3,014	2,947	2,887	2,939	3,086	3,102

^{1/} Forecast.

^{2/} Excludes India, Pakistan, and Taiwan.

^{3/} Includes only India, Pakistan, and Taiwan.

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